

Herald Tribune

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Table with exchange rates and other financial data.

Established 1887

PEOPLE

Former Beatles Ring... Paul McCartney... McCartney... McCartney...

182



Wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, kisses the ring of Pope John Paul II during the visit by the pontiff Tuesday at Malacanang Palace in Manila.

Pope Reads Homily on Rights of Marcos During Manila Visit

Manila, Philippines (AP) — Pope John Paul II... The pope's homily... Marcos...

U.S. Pact With Iran Approved, Percy Says

WASHINGTON — Sen. Charles H. Percy said Tuesday that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had told him the administration will implement the agreement with Iran that won freedom for the 52 American hostages.



A student leader motioned for order Tuesday at a meeting on strike plans at Warsaw University.

Students, Regime In Accord In Poland

WARSAW — The government agreed Tuesday to recognize an independent students' union, settling the main issue of a spreading series of campus strikes.

Reagan Reportedly to Propose Less Tax Aid for High Incomes

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to give high-income Americans — individuals with taxable income above \$42,500 — only part of the tax cut being proposed for most taxpayers, according to administration and congressional sources.

Each of the guests received a specially struck medal bearing the likeness of the pope and the president... The pope's homily...

Legal Challenges... The pact, negotiated by former President Jimmy Carter, has been challenged in several lawsuits and is under scrutiny by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

As a result, Rep. Jack F. Kemp, R-N.Y., said Monday he would pursue his own tax cut plan... "I no longer am bound," Rep. Kemp said in a telephone interview.

124 Soldiers Reported Massacred On Remote Island in Philippines

MANILA — At least 124 soldiers were massacred Thursday on a small island in the Sulu Archipelago, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Tuesday.

Yemen Releases 2 U.S. Citizens Accused Of Spying; Pair Say They Were Tortured

WASHINGTON — Two U.S. citizens, charged by the government of Yemen with being spies, were released earlier this month after being held for a year in various Yemeni jails.

South Wales Coal Miners Strike Over Pit Closures

LONDON — The 26,000 coal miners of South Wales went on strike Tuesday and urged the rest of Britain's 230,000 miners to join them in a national stoppage to reverse government plans to close uneconomic pits.

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Relations at Stake

Mr. Terrell, who is now at his parents' home in Colorado Springs, said that he was told by Mr. Lane following their release that the negotiations had gotten to the point where the State Department was faced with the question of whether to sacrifice relations with the strategic country for the sake of the two men.

El Salvador

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. tells congressional leaders that the United States should step up military aid to the junta in El Salvador in light of hard evidence that the leftist guerrillas there are receiving arms from Cuba, Ethiopia and Vietnam. Page 3.

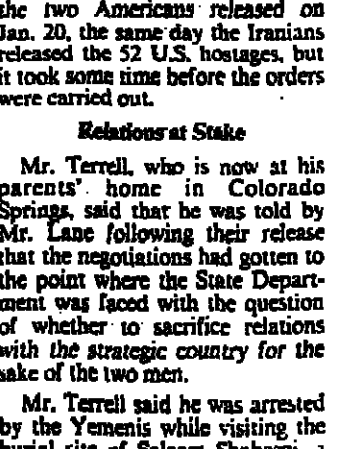
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Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements for services like legal, real estate, and insurance.



DuWayne Terrell

U.S. Supports French On Europe Security

Allies Hail Move at Madrid Talks As Showing Spirit of Negotiation

By James Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — In an important step toward improving relations with its Western European allies, the Reagan administration has firmly endorsed a French proposal for monitoring military movements by the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The move, disclosed Monday at the 35-nation Madrid conference on East-West Cooperation, was hailed by Western European nations as a signal that the new U.S. administration is willing to negotiate on security questions and to permit its allies to assume the lead on a key issue like disarmament.

"This puts aside the comments of all those, whether through lack of knowledge or evil intention, who attribute to the United States administration an insufficient willingness to negotiate," said Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister.

Since President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing first unveiled his proposal for a European disarmament conference in 1978, Western European states have gradually lent it support, in part to allow Paris an opportunity to re-enter East-West negotiations, which had been boycotted by Gaullist France. But the Carter administration regarded the

French idea with skepticism and suspicion, fearing it might start a European disarmament process that would slip from Washington's control.

Document Revised

In December, the French delegation to the Madrid conference skillfully reworked the document, putting primary emphasis on the need for a "confidence-building" measure among military blocs and relegating actual disarmament to a remote second stage.

In its new form, the proposal rallied the support of all NATO states except the United States. One of its features is that it would make prior notification of military maneuvers mandatory from the Atlantic to the Urals; the Helsinki accords of 1975, under review here, call for voluntary notification in a zone that reaches only 250 kilometers into the Soviet Union.

By embracing the French proposition for a post-Madrid conference on confidence-building measures, the U.S. delegation helped preserve a spirit of unity among Western states that has been one of the striking features of the troubled gathering here since it opened in September.

The U.S. decision, which was announced by Ambassador Max M. Kampelman after talks in Washington with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., also put the Soviet Union on the spot. Moscow has been ardently pushing its own proposal for a disarmament conference in Warsaw, which Western states have dismissed as a propaganda forum rendered meaningless by the occupation of Afghanistan.

'Disequilibrium'

But, with the West presenting a solid front around the French proposal, the Soviet Union will not be able to appear as the sole champion of détente and disarmament at the Madrid talks. Leonid Ilychev, a deputy foreign minister and the chief Soviet delegate here, has strongly rejected the French insistence on expanding the zone for confidence-building to the Urals.

Last month, Mr. Ilychev said that such an expansion "would create a disequilibrium, because the agreement would cover all of the territory of Europe, but it would exempt the United States and Canada."

The categorical Soviet refusal to consider amplifying the confidence-building zone, which NATO countries insist is a precondition for any post-Madrid talks, has led many diplomats to believe that the conference here is heading for an impasse soon.

Various committees have begun the phase of the talks that should see the drafting of a final document, but as there has been little but discord voiced at Madrid, the chances of finding common ground are slim.

The conference has a target date of March 5 for winding up, but most diplomats seem to expect haggling over the final language to carry the gathering beyond that date. It is widely believed that the Soviet Union will hold back agreement to convene another conference to review the Helsinki accords in an attempt to force neutral states to accept its idea for a disarmament conference in Warsaw.

Reagan Set On Tax Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement or understanding," said one official who cited "an unfortunate break in communication with Jack Kemp." The official also noted that "there still is a substantial tax break" for upper income Americans.

At question is a provision known as the "maximum tax," which limits taxes on wages and salaries to a 50 percent rate. The administration would retain that rate, which now applies to families with taxable income above \$60,000 and individuals' taxable income above \$42,500.

In any event, such high-income taxpayers would pay less tax than they do now on the portion of their income below the maximum tax levels.

Rep. Kemp argued that the 10 percent reductions for three years should be applied to the maximum rate, reducing it to 36.5 percent.

"My goal all along was to get the top rate down to 35 or 40 percent," Rep. Kemp said. "I want to keep pushing the frontiers out a little further than they are."

The administration decision raises questions about some of the justifications being used by Reagan aides to defend the massive tax cut. They have argued that the important aspect of the reduction is lowering tax rates, which they contend will increase incentives to work and save and slow the use of tax shelters by the wealthy.

High Income

However, in the case of single Americans with taxable income of \$108,300 and above and of families above \$215,400, the administration version would provide no cut at all in rates on salaries and wages. A single American with a taxable income as low as \$53,300 would find his top tax rate cut only from 50 percent to 46 percent after all three years of the tax plan.

Although Americans whose top tax rate is now limited to 50 percent would not receive the full reduction in those rates, they would find their total tax bills substantially lower. The full Kemp-Roth program would still reduce the top tax rate on investment income from 70 percent to 51 percent.

White Kemp-Roth is usually described as a 30-percent reduction in tax rates, in actuality, the plan would reduce tax rates by 27 percent. This is because the 10 percent cuts in rates in the second and third years are taken from a smaller base.

In addition to Kemp-Roth, Mr. Reagan plans to propose tax relief for business which will consist of faster and simpler writeoffs of new investment in machinery and buildings.

Congressional sources said Monday that the business plan would be substantially more generous than had been expected and would consist of a modified version of a program known as "10-5-3." The administration would allow equipment to be written off on tax returns in three, five or, in a few instances, 10 years. Buildings could be deducted for tax purposes in 15 or 18 years, although some could be written off in 10 years.

At present, business investments are divided into 130 separate categories and must be deducted on income taxes over substantially longer periods of time.

"Our first tax package is going to be aimed at stimulating the economy, both for individuals and for business and industry," Mr. Reagan said last week, "but there will be a follow up that will come as we begin to make gains and as we solidify and know that it's progressing toward that end."

E.C. Is Greek to Greeks

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Only one in 10 Athenians are aware that Greece is a member of the European Economic Community, according to an opinion poll published here Tuesday.



Sorting mail at the Council for Social Democracy offices Tuesday were Roy Jenkins, right; Shirley Williams; David Owen, behind Mrs. Williams; and William Rodgers, left.

Dissident Labor Party Members Open Council Office in London

The Associated Press

LONDON — Four leading right-wing rebels from Britain's Labor Party opened an office Tuesday for their Council for Social Democracy, another apparent step toward forming a new center party.

The four-room headquarters was opened in a building scheduled for demolition in the Queen Anne's Gate area. The group has a six-month lease.

The council, formed last month, has been buoyed by favorable opinion polls, thousands of letters of support, and £35,000 (about \$80,000) in donations. At least 11 Labor members of Parliament have joined the group.

The four leaders — Shirley Williams, a former education secretary; David Owen, a former foreign secretary; William Rodgers, a former transportation secretary; and Roy Jenkins, a former deputy Labor leader — would not say Tuesday whether they planned to form a breakaway party, but an announcement is expected soon.

U.K. Rejects EEC Accords With 3d Countries on Fish

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Britain put itself firmly at odds with the rest of the European Economic Community Tuesday by blocking fishing agreements with third countries.

Sir Ian Gilmour, deputy British foreign secretary, turned down a demand from the EEC Commission, strongly backed by West Germany, for a change in the British position. Common Market officials said.

In parallel negotiations, EEC and Spanish officials reached a draft agreement to settle a dispute over fishing rights that threatened to become a major issue between the community and Spain, which is negotiating membership. The officials said.

In the foreign ministers' discussions, Fishing Commissioner George Contogeorgis urged Britain to drop objections to EEC agreements with Canada, the Faeroe Islands and Spain.

West Germany made a special appeal because its long-distance fleet is prevented from sailing for Canadian waters, where it normally catches cod. West German fishermen have been disrupting two of their ports in protest at the delay over the Canadian accord.

British Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Peter Walker said he would not allow the agreement to go into effect until a full common fisheries policy was concluded. He said the cod on which Canada gets tariff concessions in return for West Germany's fishing rights was mostly sold in Britain, where fishermen are already refusing to go to sea in protest over fish imports.

Khomeini's Son Assails Political Violence, Clergymen

By Bernd Debusmann

Reuters

TEHRAN — The son of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini called Tuesday for an immediate end to political violence in Iran, saying that "tomorrow will be too late."

In an impassioned letter to the Majlis, Syed Ahmad Khomeini described extremist violence as one of the most horrifying problems plaguing Iran. He indirectly assailed leading fundamentalist clergymen of tolerating the excesses of their militant followers.

The letter was prompted by an incident on the Caspian coast last Saturday. Gangs of Islamic extremists, carrying knives, sticks, pistols and rifles, broke up a rally addressed by Majlis deputy Hassan Lahuti, shot at his car and held him prisoner for two hours.

It was the latest in the violent clashes between Islamic fundamentalists and followers of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, a political moderate.

"Club-wielder" Charge

Syed Ahmad Khomeini referred to the Islamic militants as "club-wielders," a term usually used to refer to members of the Hezbollah (party of God) group, who frequently employ violence against Iranians they consider not sufficiently doctrinaire in their Islamic beliefs.

"If you do not stamp out club-wielding today ... Tomorrow will be too late," Syed Ahmad Khomeini said.

"The imam [Ayatollah Khomeini] has stated many times that the expression of views is free ... the letter said. "Why should one not respect the views of others? The practice of club-wielding is one of the worst and most horrifying problems and if we do not act to end it promptly, nothing will remain [of Iranian society]."

Syed Ahmad Khomeini's letter followed an appeal for unity last week by his father in a message marking the second anniversary of the Islamic revolution that deposed the shah. That message, delivered by Syed Ahmad Khomeini, ordered Muslim clergymen to stop interfering in areas outside their competence.

To the public, Syed Ahmad Khomeini's statements are often taken as reflecting the thinking of 80-year-old revolutionary leader. But at least once, last June, the ayatollah publicly dissociated himself from his son's statement that defended the leftist Mujahidin against criticism from the fundamentalists.

In his letter to the Majlis, Syed Ahmad Khomeini appeared as well to assail the head of Iran's Supreme Court, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, a founder-leader of the dominant Islamic Republican Party and one of the chief opponents of Mr. Bani-Sadr.

"I wonder why the authorities do not say anything about it, the letter said. "Why do they not arrest the club-wielders? Why do they not try them before our oppressed people who have just been saved from the yoke of the Pahlavi regime's thugs?"

Ayatollah Khomeini, comparing present conditions in Iran with those under the shah, said Monday it was unfair to say nothing had changed. His statement coincided with charges by 38 prominent Iranian intellectuals, many of them veterans of the fight against the shah, that two years of Islamic rule had brought repression, torture and injustice back to Iran.

4 Britons May Be Tried

NEW DELHI (AP) — Four Britons jailed in Iran since August on spy charges may be tried, a member of Iran's Supreme Defense Council said here Tuesday. But he said the government might free them.

"They shall be tried in our courts according to the laws prevailing in our country and accord-

Top Police in Spain Resign in Jail Death

From Agency Dispatches

MADRID — The head of Spanish police and five other leading police officials resigned Tuesday in a growing political scandal over charges that police tortured to death a Basque suspected terrorist.

Their resignation was announced to Parliament by Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson, who said that the "government lamented" the incident but defended the police actions.

A police spokesman said that the officials resigned because of "hostile" public reaction against the police.

There were unconfirmed reports that 200 other high police officials in other Spanish cities had resigned.

The resignation followed three days of public protest in the northern Basque region that culminated in a general strike there Monday, and after the imprisonment earlier Tuesday of five Madrid police officers pending an investigation into allegations of torture.

2 Rounds of Voting Seen

The resignations put new pressure on the caretaker government of Premier Adolfo Suarez three days before Parliament was to hold a confirmation vote on Mr. Suarez's designated successor, Deputy Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

Party lineups indicated that Mr. Calvo Sotelo might be forced into a second round of voting to secure confirmation because of the torture allegations.

Mr. Suarez was not in the lower house of Parliament as Mr. Roson announced the resignations.

Those resigning included Jose Manuel Blanco, director-general of the national police, who had held the post for nine months, and Manuel Ballesteros, head of police intelligence. The police squad under Mr. Ballesteros' command had held suspected terrorist Jose Arregui Izarguirre, 30, incommunicado during nine days of questioning.

Police arrested Mr. Arregui and another suspected member of the Basque separatist organization ETA, which was blamed for 95 political killings last year, on Feb. 4 in Madrid. He died in police custody Feb. 13. An autopsy report listed the cause of death as bronchial pneumonia but said Mr. Arregui had body bruises from "physical violence" and the soles of his feet were burned.

The interior minister told Parliament that the prisoner received the bruises while resisting arrest. He criticized police doctors for failing to report the burns on Mr. Arregui's feet but did not explain what caused the burns.

Leftists Assail Government

Mr. Roson disclosed the police resignations after leftist Parliament members assailed the government.

Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo said the interior minister lacked "the necessary force to put order in police."

Socialist Gregorio Peces Barba charged the death of Arregui came about because the government infringed all guarantees against torture in this country.

The Basque country was tense but calm today, police reported. Justice Ministry sources said a hunger strike by 140 ETA members serving prison terms or awaiting trial for terrorism, entered the third day Tuesday.

Wednesday, Mr. Calvo Sotelo is to unveil a proposed government program to Parliament. If he fails to get the 176 lower house votes

needed for an absolute majority, he could try again for a simple majority 48 hours later.

But anything short of an absolute majority would fuel charges by the leftist opposition that Spain's young democracy is threatened by a period of weak, unstable government after the sudden resignation last month of Mr. Suarez.

Program Outlined

Mr. Calvo Sotelo, 54, outlined his plans Monday on a new program to the Executive Committee of the ruling center-right Union of the Democratic Center and party officials said he had the full support of the 165 union deputies.

The confidence vote, expected to be held on Friday, will be the first test of party unity since its month, which highlighted tensions among its factions, including Social Democrats, Liberals and Christian Democrats.

Mr. Suarez was not fully explained why he quit after nearly five years in power, during which Spain moved from rightist dictatorship to parliamentary democracy. But he has indicated that he was tired of the political infighting within the center-right coalition.

Iran Pact Supported

(Continued from Page 1)

that time to establish an account in the Bank of England that would receive over the next six months \$1 billion in now-frozen Iranian deposits held in domestic branches of U.S. banks.

The hostage agreement was negotiated, with the help of Algerian intermediaries, in the waning days of the Carter administration. Among other things, it bars the former hostages and their families from suing Iran over their captivity and blocks several hundred legal proceedings by American businesses seeking about \$3 billion from the Iranian government.

It calls for the transfer of billions of dollars in frozen Iranian assets to special bank accounts, with the money to be held pending settlement of U.S. companies' claims against Iran by a special international commission.

Last week in Dallas, U.S. District Judge Robert Porter ruled that Mr. Carter's action in unfreezing the Iranian assets was an "unwarranted intrusion" into the judicial branch of government.

The judge, ruling in a suit brought by Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot's computer company, held up the transfer of \$20 million to Iran.

In a different suit in New Jersey, a federal judge on Feb. 2 barred the transfer of \$500,000 to Iran. The pact also has been challenged in federal court in Boston.

U.S. Major Gets New Assignment

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Maj. James R. Holbrook, whom the Soviet secret police allegedly attempted to recruit as a spy while he was assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, has a new assignment with the Defense Intelligence Agency, a Defense Department official said Tuesday.

Maj. Holbrook, an Army linguist, had originally been a candidate for assignment as a military adviser to the office of Vice President Bush. But officials said that Maj. Holbrook requested that he be given another job instead. There was no explanation of why he made the request.

Maj. Holbrook left Moscow on Jan. 17 and began his assignment with the intelligence agency on Jan. 28, officials said.

Russia Protests Claim Of Japanese to Kurils

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet government has protested to Japan for the second time in a month over Tokyo's claims on four islands in the Kuril chain, which were incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1945.

A Japanese Embassy official said Monday that Ambassador Tokichiro Uemoto was summoned to the Foreign Ministry, where the deputy foreign minister, Nikolai Firyubin, read him a statement charging the Japanese government with conducting a "campaign unfriendly to the Soviet Union" over the islands.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Cuba Refuses Talks With Embassy Officials

MEXICO CITY — The Cuban government told senior Embassy officials Monday night that it will not negotiate with armed dissidents holding three hostages in the Ecuadorian Embassy in Havana. The Cuban news agency said Tuesday.

"It was explained to the Ecuadorian delegation that it is in a position ... not to negotiate with people responsible for crimes against the security of accredited diplomats," the agency said. It also demands unconditional surrender.

About 30 dissidents, including children, seized the embassy, demanding political asylum. The Ecuadorian Foreign Ministry said that a junior diplomat, Guillermo Benante, had left the embassy Saturday; it was not clear whether he escaped or was released. The remaining hostages Tuesday were Ambassador Jorge Pizarro, 72, another Ecuadorian, Francisco Proenza, and his second assistant secretary.

France Rejects Czech Charges of Espionage

PARIS — France has rejected charges of espionage made by Slovakia against its military envoys in Prague.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said France had withdrawn military attaches from its Prague embassy and another military official from diplomatic status following "various incidents of which the victims."

The French government had asked Czechoslovakia to remove automatic staff in Paris by two, he said. Embassy officials were asked whether any diplomats had already left France, but Prague had protested against the move, describing it as "groundless."

Red Cross Appeals For African Relief Fund

GENEVA — The two components of the International Committee of the Red Cross appealed Tuesday to governments, national Red Cross societies and voluntary agencies for about \$46 million for relief work in Africa.

The all-Swiss International Committee of the Red Cross delegates assigned to 13 African countries, said it needed \$46 million to complete the financing of its 1981 African program.

About half of this is allotted for assistance to some 500,000 who have been displaced by civil strife, the committee said.

The League of Red Cross Societies is seeking \$20 million for its emergency relief work among refugees and drought victims in Somalia, Uganda, Djibouti and other East African countries.

Jordanians Meet Sarkis, Assad on Abduction

BEIRUT — Jordanian officials held top-level talks Tuesday in Syria in an attempt to secure the release of a Syrian diplomat kidnapped in Beirut earlier this month.

The acting Jordanian foreign minister, Hassan Farhan, met Beirut with President Elias Sarkis, with a mission led by a Syrian minister, Hamad al-Farhan, met in Damascus with President al-Assad.

Jordan has accused Syrian intelligence agents of the kidnapping charge d'affaires, Hisham Moheisen, but both sides issued statements before the Damascus meeting Tuesday. There was no word on the fate of Mr. Moheisen, who was kidnapped in Beirut on Feb. 12.

Eanes Is Reported to Give Up Military Post

LISBON — Portugal's soldier-president, Antonio Ramalho, handed over direct control of the country's armed forces to his closest associates Tuesday, military sources said. The official statement was expected later.

Fulfilling a promise made before his re-election had become Eanes stepped down as armed forces chief of staff, a post he held since becoming head of state in 1976, the sources said.

His successor was Gen. Nuno Melo Egidio, 58, an infantry officer. The appointment occurs at a time when conservative officers and members of the government are accusing President Eanes of trying to gain power by promoting his closest political associates to senior positions over the heads of more qualified colleagues.

Red Brigades Claim Kill Of Milan Hospital Director

From Agency Dispatches

MILAN — Terrorists shot and killed Dr. Luigi Marangoni, the head of one of Milan's largest hospitals, as he drove to work Tuesday, police said. The Red Brigades urban guerrilla organization, in a call to a Milan newspaper, claimed responsibility but gave no reason for the assassination.

Police said four gunmen in a stolen car blocked Dr. Marangoni's car as he pulled away from the curb outside his home in a residential district on the city outskirts. They said the gunman shot at Dr. Marangoni through the windshield with pistols, a machine gun and a sawed-off rifle, hitting him with three bullets in the head and one in the left arm.

Authorities said the assailants fought a gunbattle for several minutes with a police squad that was passing by. But the terrorists, one of them apparently wounded in the shootout, commandeered a car, forcing out the woman driver, and escaped. The policemen were unhurt.

Dr. Marangoni, 44, was medical director of Policlinic Hospital, a leading state-run hospital.

There has been friction at the hospital in recent weeks during a strike by Italian doctors to press long-standing demands for better wages and working conditions.

Some of its nurses had been under investigation as alleged supporters of the Red Brigades. The Red Brigades in the past have accused hospital personnel of collaborating with the government in its struggle against terrorism.

Police reported that Dr. Marangoni, married and father of two, had received several threats in recent months.

Health Minister Aldo Aniasi, 59, who happened to be in Milan, said Dr. Marangoni "has paid for

2 Men Cleared In Blast Before Karachi Mass

KARACHI, Pakistan — Christian missionaries cleared of complicity in the blast Monday night that killed 150 people at a stadium in Islamabad.

John Paul II arrived at the stadium to say Mass but the name and name of a man killed when the stadium exploded in his hand were not named by Cardinal Joseph Cyprian, archbishop of Karachi, said today.

The third person named in the blast Monday night was plainclothes policeman security detail at a stadium stand reserved for dignitaries. A Pakistani official said the man, apparently unaware of the incident.

An official statement Tuesday said security forces had spotted three suspicious men and a "crude homemade explosive device" went off near them. The person carrying the device was killed on the spot.

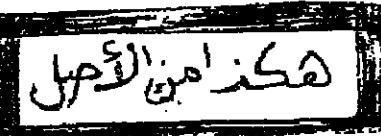
The confusion following the incident led to conflicting reports. Police told reporters that Christians, including the man, were behind the blast. Unofficial sources identified the deceased as a Pakistani employed by the firm that had rented chairs for the Mass.

However, Cardinal Cyprian said he had been informed by police that no one had been named so far to identify the man who died and that the two Christians had been cleared.

Homeless Protest Stage Riot in Naples

NAPLES — Police fired tear-gas and live rounds at hundreds of unemployed homeless demonstrators here Tuesday night.

Armed with sticks and other makeshift weapons, the protesters built roadblocks, set fire to a two-bus and smashed shop windows in several parts of the city. There were no reports of injuries or arrests. More than 70,000 Neapolitans lost homes in an earthquake Nov. 23.



عزلة من العمل

WORLD

Cuba Refuses Talks

MEXICO CITY — The Cuban government Monday night refused to discuss the possibility of holding talks with the United States...

U.S. Asks More Aid Salvador Junta, Arms Problem

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. today asked Congress to provide more aid to the Salvadoran junta...

France Rejects Czech Aid

PARIS — France has rejected a Czech offer to provide military aid to the Salvadoran government...

Cool S. on

Red Cross Appeals

GENEVA — The Red Cross Monday appealed for more aid to the Salvadoran government...

Jordanians Meet

BEIRUT — Jordanian officials Monday met to discuss the situation in the West Bank...

Earns Is Reported

WASHINGTON — A report Monday said that the U.S. government is considering a new aid package for El Salvador...

Red Brigades Of Milan

ROME — The Red Brigades in Milan Monday announced a new strategy for their operations...

Concession to Pilots Sets Aviation Industry

WASHINGTON — Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis Monday announced a concession to pilots that would set the aviation industry...

Envisages for PLO in State

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander Haig Monday said he envisaged a role for the PLO in the state...



Mrs. Jean Harris sits behind the wheel of her car after the prosecution and defense completed their summations in her trial for the murder of "Scarsdale Diet" Dr. Herman Tarnower.

Harris Trial Jury Weighs Murder in Second Degree

By James Feron. Harris arriving "unexpectedly" at a darkened house, going up to Dr. Tarnower's bedroom and finding the doctor asleep...

Wide Attention. The defense position is that he died in trying to thwart Mrs. Harris' own suicide attempt...

Scene Stance. The prosecutor, an assistant district attorney, took the same stance, however, ending his summary with this plea: "I submit that the only verdict justice can demand in this case is guilty of murder in the second degree."

Critical Letter. The "triggering event" that prompted her to consider killing herself, he said, was a critical letter from a student.

Practical Solution. A panel that investigates allegations of discrimination has found in favor of Mr. Robinson, but Mr. Sitenko has ignored the finding.

Practical Solution. A panel that investigates allegations of discrimination has found in favor of Mr. Robinson, but Mr. Sitenko has ignored the finding.

U.S., Russia Tangle at UN Over Vienna Job

By Bernard D. Nossiter

NEW YORK — To ensure an independent international civil service, governments here are not supposed to stake out claims for jobs...

AFL-CIO Favors Job Programs, Some Tax Cuts. BAL HARBOUR, Fla. — The AFL-CIO has issued a statement calling for job and training programs for the unemployed...

who was arrested while on home leave and jailed by a military court for seven years on unspecified spy charges...

Contributions. Turkish negotiators soon discovered the Soviet objection was a bargaining device...

Murdoch Wants London Times To Appeal to Younger Audience. LONDON — Rupert Murdoch, who bought the Times of London last week, said he wants the prestigious daily to "appeal to a younger audience"...

ish the attackers and steps taken to prevent a repetition. The Russians were holding out, however, and this was strange because Moscow is rarely the scene of assaults on diplomats.

The Swedes have compiled their annual summary of who gave what to the United Nations, lumping together both the assessments and the assessments...

Mr. Murdoch, who also purchased the Sunday Times and three specialized supplements, did not spell out how he planned to change the newspaper. He has, however, pledged to maintain its editorial integrity.

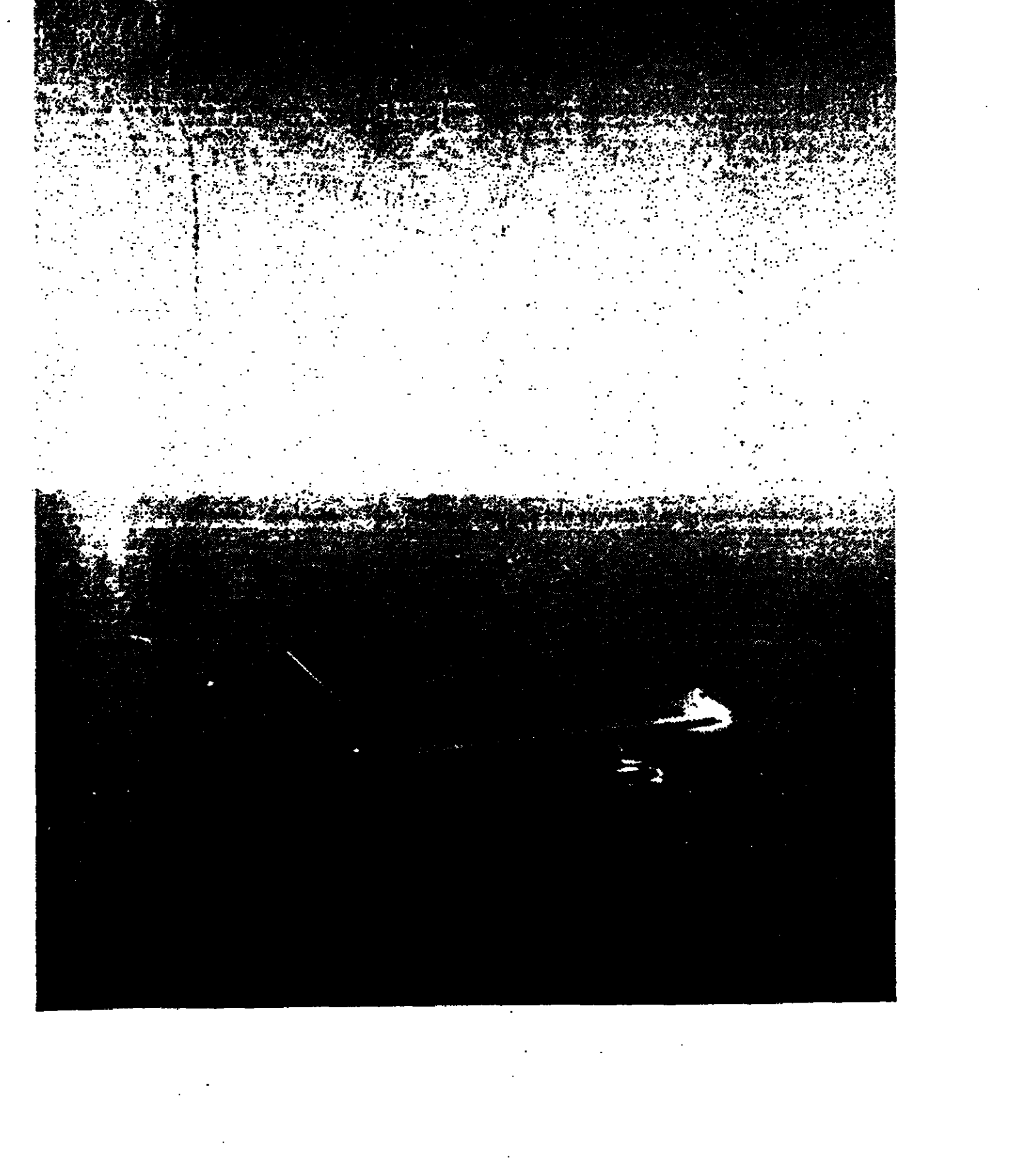
tor in 1978 at \$590.9 million. West Germany was second with \$27.3 million and Sweden was third at \$204.2 million.

But if population was taken into account, the biggest contributor was Qatar, a Gulf oil state, at \$33.50 for each man, woman and child. Norway was second at \$27.27 and Sweden third at \$23.40.

The table favored nations like Sweden that preferred to give aid through international organizations rather than those that gave aid directly to client countries and friends.

"With Lufthansa you're in good hands."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa German Airlines

Design on the Kremlin

The Reagan administration has maneuvered itself into an interesting contradiction over dealing with the Soviet Union. On the one hand, the president says the Communists are out to take over the world and an agreement made with them is not worth the paper it's written on. On the other hand, the secretary of state says that the Russians must agree to a code of international conduct before the United States will negotiate with them, but if they do agree, the United States will negotiate.

So, you may ask, what's new in this? When has the United States not wanted to draw the Soviet Union into accepting some rules of the international game — linkage? When has the United States not feared that, even if rules could be drawn, they would not mean much? When has the United States not felt that, even if rules cannot be drawn, there may still be some advantage in making agreements? When has the United States not hoped to use the prospect of agreements as bait to induce the Russians to accept rules? When has the United States not wondered if agreements were of real value?

These are the familiar sighs of the postwar era. They define the ambiguities that lie, unavoidably, at the heart of Soviet-U.S. relations. No way has been found to get along with the Soviet Union, and no way without.

In fact, the Reagan administration is approaching this dilemma in its own style. It is not accepting it as a given, as something to be worked with and around. It is speaking, at least in this early period, as though fundamental changes in the nature of the relationship can be made. What officials evidently have in mind is to muster U.S. power in all its aspects to impress upon the Kremlin that it must act with greater restraint. What aspects? One is to demonstrate a capacity to buy and build more weapons. Another is to show that the United States can use force

when and where it wants. A third is to support local elements resisting Soviet and Soviet-supported power. A fourth is to show that the United States can get along without agreements, and without rules, too.

Aside from its own self-confidence, which is considerable, this administration appears to have two rationales for its hard, hard-nosed, hard-to-get approach. It believes that it is tougher, more skillful, more committed and armed with a stronger political mandate than previous administrations to carry this off. It also believes that the Soviet Union has chronic systemic weaknesses, in its economy, ethnic makeup, ideology and alliance structure, which a calculated U.S. policy can exploit.

Obviously, this design is built on a common Republican critique, and not only a Republican critique, of the deficiencies widely perceived in Jimmy Carter's policy. Yet if it has promise, it also bears risks. The Reagan design assumes a world of clear edges and sharp hues. It is premised on a particular hopeful model of Soviet behavior, one holding that the Soviet Union, rather than rising to the challenge, will bend to it. It is so far heavy on stick, short on carrot — carrot in the sense of the benefits of specific agreements and of holding open a place for a Soviet world role. It presumes the United States will be quite successful in dealing with its allies and in man aging conflict and change in the Third World. It presumes, too, that the Reagan domestic economic plan will work well.

The administration is entitled to its own design on the Kremlin. The rest of us are entitled to be assured that the administration is proceeding with its eyes open. Some part of that assurance can be given in words, but much of it can be given only by actions over a period of time. It has not been provided yet.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Ethical' Censors at Unesco

There is a dangerous new burst of solicitude for the safety of journalists at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris. The agency seeks opinion on a plan to license correspondents for "safe conduct" passes, to be earned by a favorable rating for the "ethics" of their work.

The invitation list for the conference was peculiarly tilted toward the Communist and Third World groups that favor this kind of licensing. And the proposal itself comes not from any recognized journalistic body but from a French political scientist. The episode is one more sign that, despite all denials at Unesco conferences in recent years, the agency's director, Amadou-Mahtar M'bow, and his staff are trying energetically to make themselves the monitors of who writes what, and where.

There remains a lively debate in Western democracies about how best to demonstrate understanding for the Third World nations

that feel themselves unfairly covered by the world's news media. Those that appreciate free inquiry certainly merit help in telling their stories to the world — and also in upgrading their information industries. But their grievances are being exploited at Unesco by coalitions of governments that practice thought control and yearn to censor Western news organizations.

The latest idea is to give safe-conduct passes to reporters who comply with "generally accepted" ethics of journalism. But Americans, among others, "generally accept" none of the ethics of many of their would-be judges, including the Libyans and such Third World nations as Libya. It is impossible to compromise Western standards of free expression with the censorship of states that monopolize information. Americans should have no part of such compromises, and if Unesco won't drop this enterprise they should simply quit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rights in Central America

Whatever a regime's political color, it takes special pluck to defend human rights in Central America.

In leftist Nicaragua, the police recently seized the files of the local Human Rights Commission, apparently because its chairman said that the Sandinistas were using "methods of torture and repression very similar to those prevailing during the Somoza dictatorship." On repression, at least, he was surely right.

Even worse has been the crackdown on the Human Rights Commission in El Salvador, whose reports on violence by right-wing forces have embarrassed the ruling junta. Victor Medrano, one of its officers, was reportedly abducted by armed men in civilian clothes a month ago. He has disappeared. According to Amnesty International, two other commission members were killed last year — a press secretary was found dead in a shallow grave and the group's administrator was fatally shot while driving in the capital.

These incidents attest again to the courage

and effectiveness of human rights monitors. Before his disappearance, Mr. Medrano had criticized the regime in a television documentary. He was well aware of the risks. Violence in El Salvador from all sides resulted in 10,000 killings last year. The government is clearly annoyed by the commission's effort to document its complicity in this mayhem.

In Nicaragua and El Salvador, as in the Soviet Union and wherever repression flourishes, the charge against such monitors is the same: They are "unpatriotic." Yet without the work of these commissions, the world would know far less about political realities.

As the Sandinistas well know, documented commission reports on the abuses of the Somoza era played a crucial role in winning foreign support for their revolution. The region's governments have learned not to underestimate the force of the human rights cause. How ironic that the professed realists of the Reagan administration refuse to recognize its value.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Economic Policy

President Reagan's economic program is in reality a political program, and this means that its problems are also political ones. Much depends on whether it can be got through Congress. It will help to have a Republican majority in the Senate and to know that opinion polls show the nation is solidly

in support. The Reagan administration has gone to work with so much determination that it looks as though the age of stop-go has been replaced by steady policies for some time to come. However, if one accepts the arguments of the administration's critics, that determination may be put to a pretty severe test.

— From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

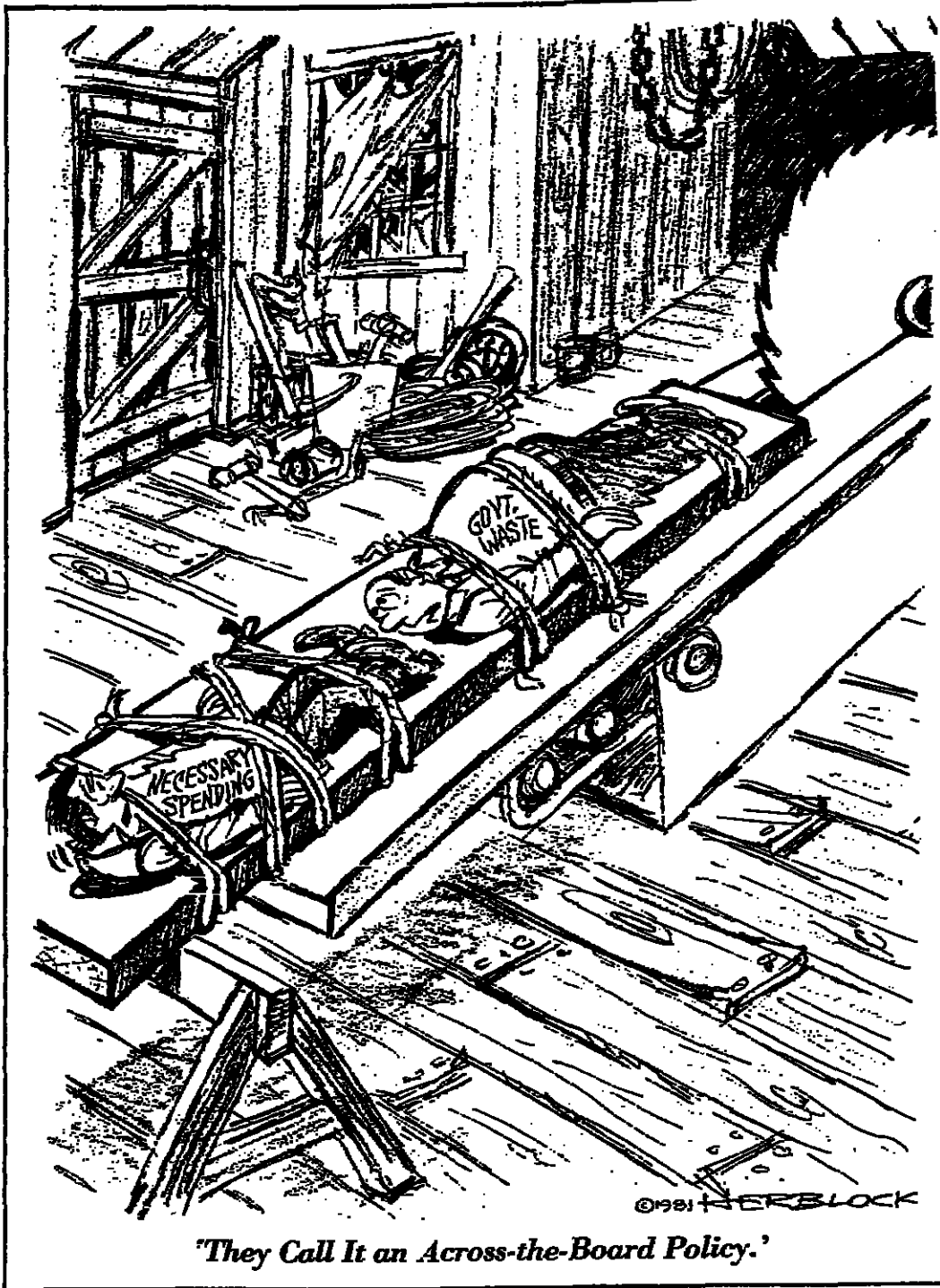
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 18, 1906

WASHINGTON — If the bride on whom the sun shines is to be happy, then happy will be the lot of the president's daughter. A finer day for the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Mr. Nicholas Longworth could not be imagined. The ceremony took place at noon before the most representative and notable company ever seen at an American wedding. Although Mr. Roosevelt endeavored to keep up the fiction that the wedding was not an official event, the fact that the invitations were issued in the name of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and that the heads of all the embassies were invited, together with members of the Supreme Court, made the occasion far from a "purely family affair."

Fifty Years Ago
February 18, 1931

AMSTERDAM — One of the world's greatest art treasures, Rembrandt's painting, "Lesson in Anatomy by Dr. Deyman," was damaged almost irreparably in the museum here this afternoon by a man who is believed to have lost his senses. The famous painting now bears five slashes from a sharp knife and it is not yet certain whether the canvas can be repaired to leave no traces of the act. The worst cut is nearly a foot long, and goes across the cadaver on which the doctor is operating. The author of the outrage appears to be a Dutchman. He was seen standing before the painting for about 20 minutes, when he suddenly pulled a large pointed knife from his pocket and attacked the masterpiece savagely.



"They Call It an Across-the-Board Policy."

Counterinsurgency, Yes — but

By Charles Maechling Jr.

WASHINGTON — As the Reagan administration takes over, U.S. policy toward Latin America and the developing world has already begun a swing to the right. The shipment of six helicopters and thousands of M-16 rifles to El Salvador indicates that once again, as in the Kennedy administration, counterinsurgency will become the watchword for dealing with subversion and violence in client states. But before Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and his colleagues start heading down this road, they ought to examine the lessons of the past and what the concept is all about. Otherwise we risk not only a dangerous political backlash from some powerful democratic neighbors to the South but irreparable damage to the U.S. image in the eyes of the civilized world.

Not Green Berets

A much misunderstood and maligned doctrine, counterinsurgency is neither a synonym for "Green Beret" bush warfare nor a euphemism for repression. As set down in the original Overseas Internal Defense Policy document approved by President Kennedy, and later selectively applied in more than 30 countries during the 1960s and 1970s, it represents a cluster of interrelated assistance programs aimed at protecting the development process during its vulnerable stages from the forces of political violence, whether from the right or the left. The principal components follow:

- Military assistance: light equipment for local forces (e.g., jeeps, rifles, walkie-talkies, helicopters) coupled with tactical training by U.S. military teams. Equally important are military "civic action" programs for the countryside — fanning out engineering and work units to help with irrigation and sanitation projects, to build roads and bridges and even to begin literacy and vocational skill programs in villages.

- Public safety assistance: equipping civil police forces with vehicles, radio communication systems and crime laboratory facilities, coupled with training in crime detection, record-keeping and police administration — the goal being to professionalize local police for effective and humane law enforcement.

- Mobile development units: funding and training of teams of teachers, sanitation specialists, medical units and technicians to improve living conditions in rural areas.
- Emergency agricultural and economic assistance: funding and supervision of food, crop and disaster relief for refugees and poverty-stricken areas ripe for disaffection and infiltration by guerrilla groups.

Key Qualifier

Properly applied, the counterinsurgency concept was, and is, a unitary one — aimed at helping nations that aspire to democracy to build effective and disciplined military and police forces within a framework of social justice and

economic improvement. Far from being a blank check to worthless oligarchies, much less to dictator-lackeys posing as "friends," the counterinsurgency doctrine is predicated on political and economic reform. Absent this all-important qualifier, the programs can easily be manipulated to keep the most brutal regime in power.

During the 1960s, a number of these country programs proved highly successful in helping relatively progressive governments — notably in Colombia, Venezuela and Thailand — to contain dangerous terrorist and guerrilla threats without resort to unnecessary repression and brutality. In the 1970s, however, the "Vietnam syndrome" and the drift to military dictatorship in Africa and Latin America led to the reduction or elimination of many country programs. The AID Public Safety program in particular dropped from a 1968 peak of 500 advisers in 34 countries to small missions in 17 countries in 1973. (The program was then virtually eliminated as a result of groundless allegations of complicity in torture and murder of political dissidents, as portrayed in the Costa-Gavras movie "State of Siege" about events in Uruguay that took place at a later date — retrospective guilt by association!)

Danger Today

The danger today is that only one part of the counterinsurgency package — the naked military part — will be supplied without the rest. The trap is easy to fall into, since the worse the local government, the more it presses for an "equipment drop" while rejecting U.S. supervision of its uses as "intervention." But in the barbarous conditions prevailing in Central America, now well documented by the Catholic Church and the international press, precisely this kind of "intervention" is necessary to achieve the objectives of the program and protect the good name of the United States.

With the honorable exception of Brazil, Latin America has a long and squalid history of atrocity in civil conflict, now compounded by the innovation of systematic state terrorism aimed at exterminating not only terrorists but wholly non-violent segments of the population dedicated to social and economic reform.

Meaning?

In Guatemala, more than 2,000 people — mostly helpless peasants but including over 100 students, professors and administrators at San Carlos University — have been murdered, mostly by "security forces" or paid gunmen. In El Salvador, only a small proportion of the more than 10,000 dead have perished in actual warfare between guerrilla and government forces. The overwhelming number — including Archbishop Romero, the American churchwomen and land reform aides, the six leftist politicians and countless farm organizers and peasant land-claimants — have been butchered in cold blood by "off-duty" security forces in the pay of the oligarchy, often accompanied by rape and torture. Young people are a particular target. For them, there are no Geneva rules for prisoners or rehabilitation centers — only death in a ditch.

The new administration has apparently forsaken human rights in favor of counterterrorism. Does this mean that it proposes to arm and equip local security forces that practice state terrorism, including the deployment of SS-type murder squads? Is the United States going to tolerate atrocities perpetrated with U.S. rifles and helicopters? If so, not only will U.S. public opin-

ion sooner or later recoil in revulsion, but Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica and other Latin American democracies — better acquainted than we with true conditions in the region — will swing over to support of guerrilla movements, as they did in the case of Nicaragua. If counterinsurgency is going to be revived as an instrument of U.S. policy, it had better be the whole package under the most rigorous, on-the-spot controls.

The writer, formerly staff director of the National Security Council Special Group (Counterinsurgency), is a Washington lawyer. He wrote this article for *The Washington Post*.

NEW YORK — Talk about restoring U.S. influence in the world has focused on weapons, intelligence, hard political and economic bargaining. But it has overlooked one vital tool in understanding and swaying other countries. Effective use of these other resources requires a knowledge of foreign languages, which we have been losing for over a generation.

U.S. Rep. Paul Simon, D-Ill., surveyed the situation and found it so bad that he has written a book about it called "The Tongue-Tied American: Confronting the Foreign Language Crisis." By 1976, he says, (and the trend has probably been continuing downward) fewer than 4 percent of students in U.S. public schools studied more than two years of a foreign language, and fewer than 18 percent left high school with any foreign language study at all.

Expanding Babel

Even in specialized fields such as diplomacy and trade, Americans' ability to deal with foreigners in their own tongues lags enormously behind the mushrooming growth of countries that are insisting on communicating in their own language. The globe may be getting smaller in terms of the time it takes to get around it, but its babel keeps expanding.

Rep. Simon, calling for an energetic federal aid program that probably is not at all the best way to reverse the trend, points out the national handicaps of having so few Americans able to deal with people who don't learn English.

The shortage of Persian speakers in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran surely contributed to the lack of U.S. insight as the Iranian revolution gathered steam. The U.S. shortage of Japanese-speaking representatives surely inhibits U.S. exports.

These are urgent practical arguments, but they only address the surface problem because language

Reagan Fiscal Plan Into the Trenches

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan has done a skillful job of holding the initiative on the fiscal policy issue in his first four weeks as president, but now the game gets much tougher. Other kinds of political skills — including those of hand-to-hand combat — will be required, and the cohesiveness of the new administration will be tested in ways that will show how strong its discipline really is.

In the first phase of the operation, Mr. Reagan has played the outside man effectively, while Budget Director David A. Stockman has done the heavy work on the inside. The combination has been impressive.

During this phase, Mr. Reagan has accomplished one major objective. He has gained legitimacy across the political spectrum for the particular view of economic policy he enunciated in the campaign. It is a view that asserts that a specific combination of tax cuts and budget reductions holds the key to reducing inflation and spurring economic growth.

Same Theme

Mr. Reagan began that process in his inaugural speech and continued it in his television address on the economy two weeks ago. He has reiterated the same theme in meetings with congressional leaders, governors, mayors and the representatives of key constituency and interest groups that filled his calendar during his first weeks in the White House.

While participants in those meetings generally say that the president steered the conversation away from substantive debate, the due deflection in which they couched their comments after seeing Mr. Reagan has created an impression of general consensus around his broad economic strategy. That is no small accomplishment. Despite the sweeping victory Mr. Reagan won last November, after a campaign in which he was quite explicit about his economic views, polls show the public to be fairly skeptical about key principles of Reaganomics. The voters have been telling the pollsters that they would give much higher priority to a balanced budget than to tax reductions, but Mr. Reagan is promising a balanced budget in fiscal 1982 at the earliest. By that time, he is proposing to cut everyone's tax rates by 30 percent.

Skeptical Public

The polls also suggest that the public is skeptical that Mr. Reagan will have much more luck than past presidents in reducing inflation by the method he is proposing. Nonetheless, his own speeches and meetings have created a sense that it would be wrong to deny him a chance to try.

Whether that predisposition to accommodation — call it a "honor-

arium" — lasts is probably across the country, news including such conservative stalwarts as the Dallas Morning News and the Chicago Tribune have been spotting out leaders of the conservative movement in popular projects of Mr. Reagan's pro-outlets.

In Washington, preliminary meetings to invert the plan are already being held. Profiling was not made illegal the last election, and representatives of constituencies whose programs are under threat are being summoned with each other to how to limit the damage.

None of this comes as a surprise to the people in the White House. A major political campaign involving substantial private and public resources is being pursued "sell" the Reagan plan to Congress, even against the din of pected criticism and intense interest-group pressure.

But in the weeks ahead, the administration and the president will be better-briefed by their own bureaucrats when the congressional hearings begin, and it will be interesting to see how enthusiastic all them are about the reduction of their own empire.

Bruised Feelings

Mr. Stockman himself has left few bruised feelings in his places as he has hammered through his package of cuts. While the top-ranked professionals in the budget offices are pleased to see the chief displaying his clout with the president, they would more pleased had the 34-year-old had been a shade less assertive in his commands and a shade more receptive to their thoughts. Private doubts of some budget professionals about the practicality of the Stockman reductions are likely to remain private forever.

Washington, in short, is about to move out of the area of peace and into the trenches. And we see how Mr. Reagan and his lieutenants are doing it.

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The Language Gap

By Flora Lewis

It is not just a way of doing business. It unlocks the compartments of the world. For a long time, we had an advantage in our ability to see over the walls of national cultures and have a sense of what was going on. As a nation of immigrants, we knew many tongues and many traditions. But the pressure of the melting pot, the urge to create and join a national identity, smelted out these skills. Second and third-generation Americans rejected the voices of "the old country," and even when ethnic sentiment arose again in the 1960s and 1970s, there was not an accompanying revival of interest in other languages.

Sadly by the time it really came to the knowledge, it was largely gone. Now it will take conscious effort and a renewed sense of mental adventure to equip the United States for the global role it wants to play.

But the effort is well worth while in every sense, including moral and cultural enrichment. Language is the way people think as well as the way they talk. The summation of a point of view. Its use reveals unwitting attitudes.

People who use more than one language frequently find themselves having somewhat different patterns of thought and reaction as they shift. Some phrases cannot be translated, but grasping for an equivalent gives another perception of the world, which enlarges total vision. This is the great value of learning foreign languages: it goes far beyond the convenience of communication.

High Hurdle

Children can learn any language with equal facility and it doesn't seem to confuse them to learn more than one at a time. Later, the main block is in learning a first foreign language; after that each subsequent one comes more easily. The highest hurdle, I think, is the subconscious difficulty of accepting that there is more than one correct way to say anything, after hav-

ing been carefully taught that it is a right way and that the first wrong.

When the validity of different is acknowledged, with every words, it is much easier to see different people — and more people of different — can have varying ideas of priorities. It's like taking off your shoes and acquiring side-by-side, though you can never look at someone else's eyes.

The gain matters more in a world where people are learning, closer and more distant against each other, and where identity and aspiration are many. Even widely, Canada are tearing themselves apart on the language issue because it represents not only to public power, but a sense of community rights and values.

Irony

Ironically, in today's world of the misnamed issue of bilingualism, we are stressing the value of getting all children to learn language. Foreign-born children living in the United States are learning English, of course, but as quickly as possible. But a pity for children born in the United States to be conscious of the poverty of a small amount of more, not less. A foot in 17 languages is better than in one. But, understanding other people's speech opens a window to their minds and feelings, and it helps open our own. The fact that many people around the world are attempting American cultural expressions in song, in food, in clothes doesn't necessarily help us to find out how things are and best to deal with them more of need to learn their languages.

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U.S., Africa: Another Swing of the Pendulum?

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

CAPE TOWN — A little more than four years ago, Andrew Young, then the newly appointed head of the U.S. mission to the United Nations, gazed out the window of his Atlanta office and confidently predicted that the Carter administration's efforts would set in motion a transition to black majority rule in South Africa in only four years.

When it was remarked that this seemed a short time for so momentous a change, Mr. Young thought for a moment and replied, "It's not so short."

Eight years earlier, the pendulum had swung the other way. The new Nixon administration felt that U.S. policies in southern Africa had been compromised by misdirected idealism, and it decided, in a secret policy memorandum, to ease the political and economic isolation of the white Pretoria regime while maintaining a public stance of opposition to repressive policies.

Recent weeks, the question of whether the advent of the Reagan administration will prompt yet another abrupt change in course has preoccupied white and black leaders in South Africa. Scattered public statements by the new president and key advisers would seem to point to a policy in which primary concern about racial questions gives way to primary concern about the expansion of Soviet influence.

That Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the new U.S. representative at the UN, has been quoted in South African newspaper articles to the effect that racial dictatorship is not as onerous as Marxism dictatorship, and random statements on southern Africa in the congressional testimony of Alexander M. Haig Jr., the secretary of state, are collected like artifacts discovered on an archaeological dig. What they seem to show is a tendency to see South Africa largely in strategic terms, with emphasis on its importance as a supplier of key minerals to the West.

South African Comment

Whether or not that is the way the Reagan administration will come to view South Africa, it is the way South African leaders would like their country to be seen. In the first flush of enthusiasm, a commentary on the state radio hailed Ronald Reagan's victory Nov. 4 as the defeat of "pseudo-liberalism, pernicious racism, international appeasement and anti-patriotism."

However, South African leaders and the more authoritative sections of the Afrikaans-language press have been markedly more cautious in their statements on what they expect of the new president. Diplomats from South Africa are enlightening black states who assembled in Geneva last month for an unsuccessful UN conference on South-West Africa (Namibia) seemed convinced that the issues the United States faces in the region are too intractable and intertwined to allow for a lurch in policy — even if the new administration were ideologically disposed in a lurch — without significant damage to U.S. interests.

Support for this view can be found in the published writings of Chester A. Crocker of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, who has been selected by Mr. Haig to be assistant secretary of state for Africa, although he has not yet been officially nominated.

He said in congressional testimony last June, "It would be foolhardy if American policy-makers operated as though the African states consisted of easily distinguishable 'hostiles' and 'friendly,' using Marxist rhetoric as the litmus test."

In illustration of this thesis, he found a "promising pragmatist" in the Zimbabwean government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, although he had argued for U.S. support of the transitional government headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa. Mr. Crocker also stressed the importance of "sustaining the

Critical Policy Test Is Foreseen for Reagan — Soon

search for an accommodation in Namibia leading to internationally recognized independence. Taken together, such comments appeared to hint at a possible toning down of U.S. statements on southern Africa.

Critical Test Ahead
The failure of the conference on South-West Africa — the culmination of an extraordinary diplomatic initiative on the issue over near-

ly four years by five Western powers, including the United States — means that the new administration's instincts and diplomatic style in southern Africa are likely to be subjected to a critical test soon.

The insurgent movement known as the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which is challenging South African control of the former UN trust territory, has said it will seek mandatory sanctions to compel the South Africans to implement the settlement they accepted in principle nearly three years ago. The Organization of African Unity is already on record as supporting that demand.

The Reagan administration could probably buy time on the issue by saying it would be difficult to engage South Africa in serious talks before the all-white electorate goes to the polls in a general election set for April 29. If the administration wanted still more time, it would probably require fairly specific undertakings that U.S. support for the Western plan for Namibia would continue. Moreover, the readiness of the African states that supported the initiative to accept such undertakings might well be linked with the administration's stand on related issues in the region, which include:

- Angola. The Carter administration counted on a Namibian settlement to give it leverage to bring about the withdrawal of Cuban troops sent to assist the Marxist government in Angola. Although the Angolans have been patently eager for the establishment of diplomatic ties with the United States and an improvement in relations generally, there has been strong sentiment among some Reagan supporters for more aggressive efforts to counter Cuban influence — notably by supporting an Angolan insurgent movement known as UNITA, which operates in the southeast near the border of South-West Africa, reportedly with logistical support from South Africa.

- Mozambique. The Carter administration planned to raise assistance to Mr. Mugabe's government to \$75 million in the coming fiscal year, virtually doubling the amount it had managed to extend in the 10 months since the country gained independence. The outbreak of fighting in Zimbabwe between rival factions could force the administration to formulate its policy on Zimbabwe before a meeting of Western nations, scheduled next month, to consider aid to that country.

- Mozambique. Two years ago, Congress put Mozambique on a so-called black list of countries that it deemed to be too much under Soviet influence to be eligible

Zimbabwe Intends to Disarm Guerrillas

REUTERS
SALISBURY — Emerson Munangagwa, Zimbabwe's security chief, said Tuesday that all 22,000 former guerrillas waiting to join the country's national army would be disarmed.

His declaration followed last week's factional clashes in Bulawayo and coincided with the burial of those who died in the fighting. Most of the victims were unidentified.

At a press conference, Mr. Munangagwa, the minister for state security, was asked whether all the former guerrillas would be disarmed. "Yes," he replied, without giving a timetable. He warned that anyone who refused to relinquish weapons faced dismissal and imprisonment.

Allied guerrilla forces who fought under Robert Mugabe, now prime minister, and Joshua Nkomo, now the minority leader, are

Yugoslav Ex-General On Trial for Slander

The Associated Press
BELGRADE — Franjo Tudjman, a retired general who fought with the Yugoslav Partisans in World War II, went on trial Tuesday in Zagreb on charges of anti-state slander and spreading propaganda abroad, sources reported.

Mr. Tudjman, 59, was purged from the Army and Communist Party in 1970. He was then under investigation for Croatian separatist activities.

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Suzuki Demands Ministers Drop Constitution Bid
REUTERS
TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki warned right-wing members of his Cabinet on Tuesday that they would have to leave the government if they continued to call for a revision of the country's constitution, which renounces war.

His warning followed statements earlier Tuesday by Justice Minister Seiichi Ozawa and Ichiro Nakagawa, director-general of the Science and Technology Agency, to a parliamentary committee that the constitution should be amended.

Addressing the Diet, the premier denied that there was a split in the Cabinet and managed to extend an amendment of the constitution, imposed by U.S. occupation forces in the late 1940s. Despite the constitutional restrictions, Japan has built a sizable military force, and the amended issue of its legal underpinnings is politically charged, with large sections of the population opposed to any such move because of memories of World War II.

Mr. Suzuki said that if members of the Cabinet cannot support government policy on the constitution, "there will be no way for me other than to ask them to leave."

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The father of one of the victims of the Dublin disco fire is overcome with grief at his son's funeral.

Ireland Mourns 44 Victims of the Stardust Disco Fire

United Press International
DUBLIN — All Ireland stopped work Tuesday to mourn the deaths of the 44 victims of the Stardust disco fire on St. Valentine's Day.

Feeling church bells echoed across the country as church services of all religious denominations were held on the special day of mourning. Many businesses either closed or gave their employees time off. Premier Charles J. Haughey addressed both houses of parliament.

Friends, neighbors, politicians and many strangers joined grieving parents in prayer at church services across the country. Dublin's Catholic Archbishop Dermot Ryan celebrated a requiem mass in the northside working class district of Artane, where the flash fire swept through the crowded discotheque early Saturday morning.

Three days later, authorities were still searching for witnesses to help them determine how the fire started. However, police all but ruled out arson, saying they had no "hard evidence" to suggest the fire was not an accident.

Space Shuttle Countdown Is Under Way for Critical Test of Engine's Readiness

New York Times Service
CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — The countdown to the launch of the space shuttle Columbia is under way, with technicians in the steel embrace of its launching tower, three miles to the west, testing the shuttle's main engines. The shuttle is scheduled for a 20-second test firing of the engines at 7:45 a.m. on Tuesday.

Mr. Page, the shuttle launching officer, watched Monday afternoon as a rain squall passed over Kennedy Space Center. Rain stiff winds in recent days had hampered the work of technicians in the launching pad. But nearly their work had now been done. The rain was no cause for concern. Indeed, Mr. Page had just decided the decision to begin the countdown.

And so at 7:15 p.m. Eastern Standard Time Monday, with Mr. Page at the controls, the shuttle's main engines began counting down in a world where time is measured in seconds, minutes and hours. The three main rocket engines, which are scheduled for 7:45 a.m. on Tuesday, are scheduled for 7:45 a.m. on Tuesday.

This is the dress rehearsal for Columbia's long-awaited orbital mission. Mr. Young and Capt. Crippen will not be in the cockpit during the flight. The shuttle will remain locked to its launching pad. But otherwise the countdown will involve nearly all the prelaunching preparations of a normal mission.

Soon after the countdown got underway — six days behind its original schedule — liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen were pumped into the shuttle's main engines, which produce electricity for the spacecraft's electronics. As a byproduct, make potable water during the flight. All the systems will be inspected by electronic sensors, reporting their findings periodically to computers in the firing room.

This is going to look to us like a real launch, Mr. Page explained. "We depend on this to give us an indication of any problems in our preflight procedures and in the shuttle itself. Every-

body's got a certain amount of concern. It's the first countdown for a new vehicle, and you expect some problems and surprises."

One problem arose earlier in the day and for a time threatened to delay commencement of the countdown. The secondary electrical power system for the computerized controllers on one of the three main engines appeared to be malfunctioning. Its voltage output was below normal, but not below operational needs.

After hours of trouble-shooting, Mr. Page said, it was decided to proceed with the countdown. Computer instructions were modified to take into account the anomaly. Besides, since the primary power source for the controller was working, there probably would be no need for the backup system to take over the management of that engine's firing.

The 184-foot-high space shuttle — the winged Columbia and its external tank and two booster rockets — stands on Launching Pad 39A. This was the liftoff site for nearly all the Apollo lunar-landing voyages. It has been modified considerably, however, to accommodate the rather unstreamlined shape of the shuttle.

If the countdown rehearsal and flight-readiness firing are successful, technicians still have more work to do on the shuttle. Patches of insulation on the external fuel tank came unglued in January and must be rebounded. Mr. Page said the repairs should begin a few days after the firing test and, as far as he can tell now, should not necessitate hauling the shuttle back to its hangar.

Such a move would mean a further postponement in the flight. At present, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is saying that the launching will occur in the week of April 5. But Mr. Page is not so sure it can be done.

Countdown Proceeds Smoothly
CAPE CANAVERAL (UPI) — The countdown moved smoothly Tuesday toward the space shuttle test firing, said Kennedy Space Center Director Richard Smith. "I think we're in good shape for the readiness firing," Mr. Smith said.

Trouble-Shooting
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Flight Readiness
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Obituaries
Ivan Serbin, 70, a key figure in the Soviet Communist Party's military and space program, has died, Pravda reported Tuesday.

Swedish Journalists Launch First Strike
STOCKHOLM — Swedish journalists launched their first strike at nationwide newspapers today in a dispute over reducing working hours and increasing control of copyrights.

Obituaries
Joseph W. Kaufman
NEW YORK (NYT) — Joseph W. Kaufman, 81, a lawyer and judge who served as a prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials after World War II, died Friday of apparent heart failure.

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Fiscal Policy Trends

David S. Broder
Ronald Reagan's fiscal policy on the first four years of his administration is now the subject of a new book, "The Reagan Revolution: A History of the First Four Years," by David S. Broder. The book, published by Basic Books, is a comprehensive look at the economic and fiscal policies of the Reagan administration. Broder, a well-known political commentator, discusses the impact of Reagan's policies on the economy, including the tax cuts and the reduction of government spending. The book is available in paperback for \$12.95 and in hardcover for \$24.95.

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Medicine

Leeches Are Still Used By Doctors in Europe

By Lawrence K. Altman, M.D.

MAINZ, West Germany — The leeches in the drugstore window seemed to belong to a scene from ancient medicine...

Some Still Sold

A few pharmacies still sell leeches in the United States, chiefly to people who once lived in Europe where leeches have seemed to be more popular than in America...

Artistic White Elephants

UN Getting Fussier About Gifts From Members

By O.C. Doelling

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations is looking its gift horses in the mouth and telling its 154 members to stop sending works of art...

The United Nations' smattering of art gems include a Marc Chagall stained-glass panel memorializing Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld...

Brian Urquhart, an undersecretary-general who heads the UN art approval committee, says it was necessary to suspend the gift-giving...

Urquhart says he has a spot all picked out in the garden adjoining the General Assembly wing. He hopes to have the new bronze resting on its plinth by next summer.

expressed particular loathing for a porcelain vase from Hungary painted with pictures of UN headquarters and the Budapest parliament houses.

In the past the United Nations has yielded to government pressures and accepted various white elephants among the more than 80 gifts on display here...

It's very, very hard to spit in their eye and tell them to forget it," Urquhart said of donor countries.

Feelings are mixed here about one of the more recent and larger contributions — a 32-by-16-foot tapestry from China that hangs over diplomats as they sip drinks in the North Delegates' Lounge.

The tapestry, presented in 1974, depicts a section of the Great Wall with photographic intensity. To its detractors it resembles a gigantic poster with a green tinge.

Before the tapestry could be accepted, along with a 330-pound ivory carving commemorating the start of the Chengde-Kunming Railway, the United Nations had to remove a green marble tablet inscribed with a Confucius saying.

Other gifts have survived violent political shifts. Still on display is a replica of a caneiform "Edict of Cyrus" purported to be the first recorded human rights document.

The replica was presented to the United Nations in 1971 by Princess Ashraf, twin-sister of the late Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Society

Maxim's Tosses a Bash For 50-Year Customers

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — The age range was 70 to 90. The other must was to have been a habitue of Maxim's for half a century (in some cases the customers went back to the coconuts and carriages of the Belle Epoque).

For those who survived the sauces and the prices, Maxim's owners, Louis and Maggy Vaubale, had a bonus Monday — a dinner at which they awarded their loyal clients so-called "fidelity gold cards" (well, gold-plated) and memberships in a new Omnibus Club.

How do you become a Maxim's fan for 50 years? Money and a sophisticated papa who knew his way around Paris help. But then, some men, such as advertising tycoon Marcel Bleustein-Blanchet, also made it on their own.

If young they were not, neither were they poor. Most, though retired, had belonged to solid business, banking and political circles. For a lot of them, going to Maxim's was only following in their parents' footsteps.

Monday night nothing was good for such faithful customers. After cocktails, where champagne flowed nonstop and the usual moods were replaced by red and foie gras casapae, Vaubale called each of the new members and awarded them their cards.

Opera in Italy A Memorable 'Tristan' By William Weaver

VENICE — Venice was one of Wagner's favorite cities, and to judge by the sold-out houses for his "Tristan und Isolde" at the Teatro La Fenice here Wagner is one of the Venetians' favorite composers.

To begin with, the orchestra is in excellent form; it is hard to believe it is the same that played so coarsely for Donizetti's "Maria de Rudenz," the production that opened the season a few weeks ago.

Ruthild Engert was a superb vocal Brangäne; the voice has a slight throat, which actually adds to its dramatic intensity.

Heinrich Esser's Tristan is more aggressive than Tristan though there were many moments of fine singing. Whether it was following the director's instructions, Esser was a fighter.

Other singers, a certain number were noticeable in the first act, but by the final act, he was singing clearly and persuasively. The smaller roles were adequately cast.

The production was treated by the Teatro Regio of Turin a season or so ago, so Sicilian's stage may have degenerated since the premiere. Certainly, the Martha Graham-like poses for the women in the first act were unbecoming and there were other awkward moments, perhaps imposed by the sets of Alberto Bertoni.

The distinguished artist inventor of a series of backgrounds in the last of his recent charged plastic sets. They were unquestionably hand-made to look at, but they did not always work with the music.

Still, this was a "Tristan" to see and to hear, and to remember.

Films in Paris

Redford Widens His Acting Range in 'Brubaker'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Clarence Darrow believed that every judge should serve a week or two in jail each year to learn what the prison sentence he hands down really means.

ance in "Brubaker" hints of long-hidden histrionic capacities.

In "Eugenio" (at the Gaumont Coliseum and Quartier Latin in Italian), Luigi Comencini optoes in the footprints of "Kramer vs. Kramer" to deliver an extremely tiresome lecture on parental duties.

This is surprising and disappointing, too, for some years ago the director distilled from the 1890 tear-jerking English novel, "Misunderstood," a singularly sensitive and poignant motion picture.

It was the authoritative opinion of Gordon Craig that S. Ansky's Yiddish play "The Dybbuk" was among the finest dramas of the century.

Castle in Kent Going Public LONDON — A showplace castle in southern England, complete with moat, battlements and statutory ghost, is going commercial to help pay its electricity bills.

The 13th-century Hever Castle, familiar as a meeting place of Commonwealth newspaper executives, is opening for conferences, seminars and business lunches.

The second Baron Astor of Hever, whose grandfather bought the castle in 1903, sees a potential in the 22-room building, where Henry VIII wooed Anne Boleyn.

"We have enjoyed entertaining people from overseas," he said. "This has given us the idea of adopting a more aggressive campaign to attract visitors from abroad."

The castle, near London, in Kent, was built by Sir William de Hever as a moated farmhouse and converted into a manor house with a "village" of Tudor-style cottages.

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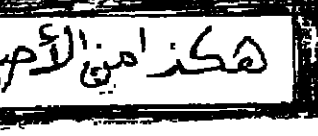
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of NYSE stock closing prices for Feb. 17, 1981. Columns include 12 Month High/Low, Stock Div., % Yld., P/E, 100s, High, Low, Close, and Open. Lists various stocks such as AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

Continuation of NYSE stock closing prices from the previous page, listing various companies and their market data.

Water Shortages advertisement featuring a drawing of a water tap and text: 'Water Shortages in New Jersey, Virginia, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, California, Arkansas... New water works are over... LONESTAR U.S. #1 in cement...'

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS February 17, 1981. Lists various mutual funds with their respective values and performance metrics.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates February 17, 1981. Table showing interest rates for different currencies and maturities.

European Stock Markets February 17, 1981. Table showing closing prices for various European stock exchanges including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, and Zurich.

Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices, February 17, 1981. Table listing prices for various over-the-counter securities.

Table of floating rate notes and other financial instruments, including bank names and interest rates.

Table of bank names and other financial institutions, possibly related to the floating rate notes section.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page: 'مكتبة الامم'.

Handwritten text in a box at the top of the page.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures February 17, 1981

Table of Chicago futures prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Table of international commodity prices including various types of wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Table of international commodity prices for different grades of wheat and other grains.

Table of international commodity prices for various types of rice.

Table of international commodity prices for different types of oil and other energy products.

Table of international commodity prices for various types of sugar and other agricultural products.

International Monetary Market

Table showing exchange rates for various international currencies like the British pound, Canadian dollar, and Japanese yen.

Cash Prices February 17, 1981

Table of cash prices for various commodities such as cotton, wool, and other raw materials.

Commodity Indexes February 17, 1981

Table of commodity indexes for different categories of goods and services.

Dividends February 17, 1981

Table listing dividend payments for various companies.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

Table showing the new high and low prices for various stocks on Tuesday.

Market Summary

Summary of market activity, including NYSE Most Actives and Dow Jones Averages.

Paris Commodities

Table of commodity prices in Paris, including various types of wheat and other grains.

New York Futures February 17, 1981

Table of futures prices for various commodities in New York.

Company Reports

Table of financial reports for various companies, including revenue and profit data.

United States Dresser Industries

Table of financial data for Dresser Industries, including revenue and profit.

Eastman Kodak

Table of financial data for Eastman Kodak, including revenue and profit.

NYSE Most Actives

Table of the most active stocks on the NYSE.

London Metals Market

Table of metal prices in London, including various types of copper and other metals.

London Commodities

Table of commodity prices in London, including various types of wheat and other grains.

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Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones averages for various market indices.

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Mid-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of mid-lot trading activity in New York.

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Toronto Stocks

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Montreal Stocks

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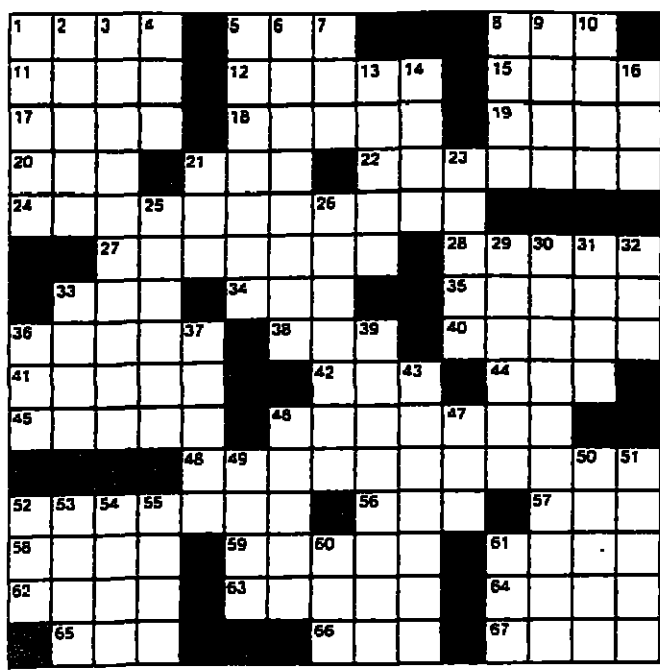
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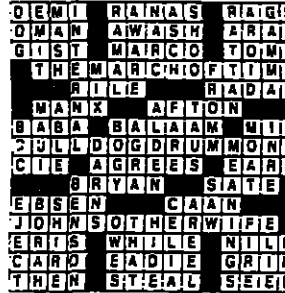
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8 Papa
11 Spiel
12 Salutes
15 Jar
17 Brewer's oven
18 Direction indicator
19 Quack grass, e.g.
20 African antelope
21 Gov. Graham's state
22 See 51 Down
24 Fuel saver
27 Animal or plant structure
28 Title role for Michael Caine: 1966
33 Gutenberg's forte: Abbr.
34 Tiny quaff
35 Like muddy water
36 Greene's "The American": 1955
38 — Moines
40 Play the raconteur
41 Student's milieu in Metz
42 Where trks. roll

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for High, Low, and weather conditions for various cities like ALABAMA, ALABAMA, ALABAMA, etc.

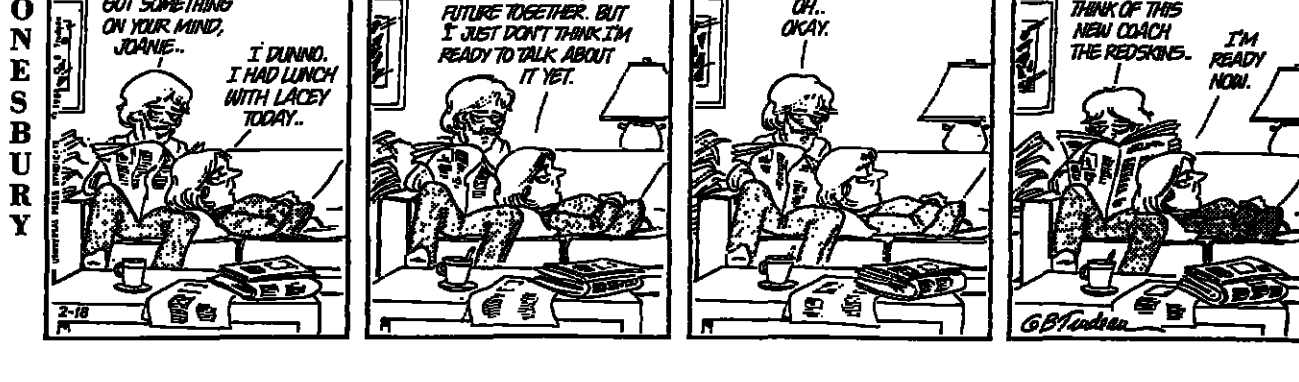
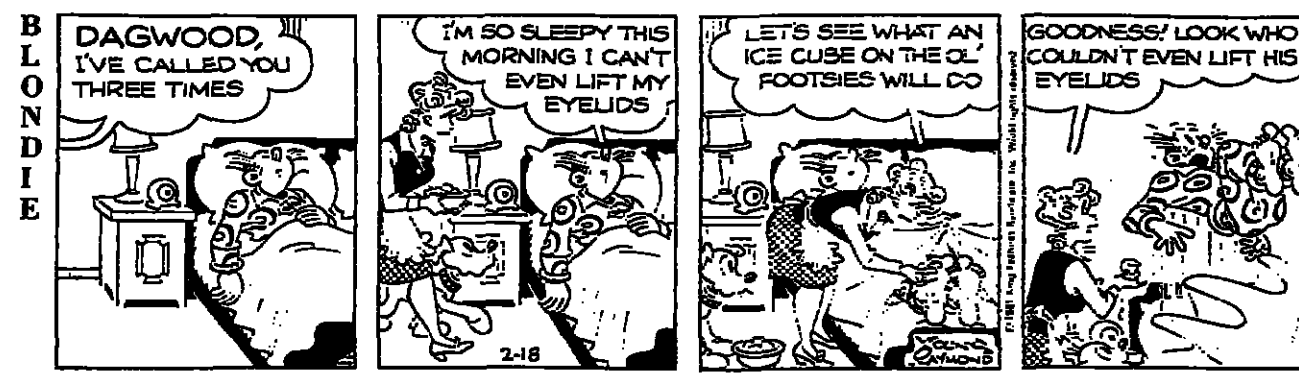
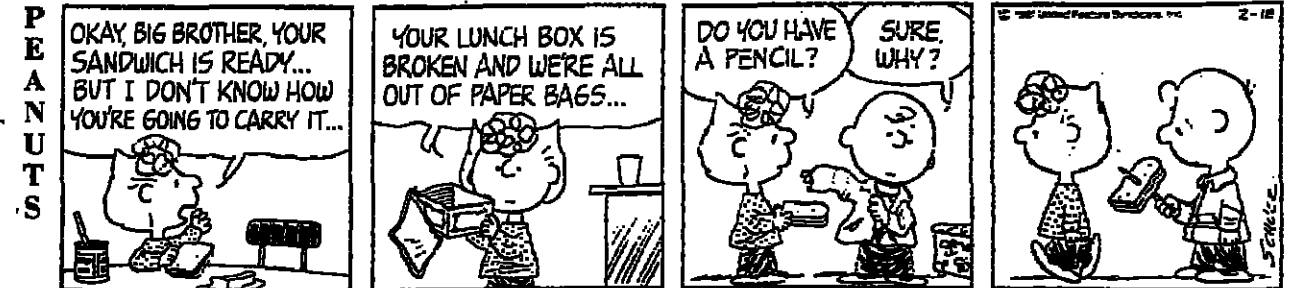
RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE
Broadcasts at 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200 (All times GMT).

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during various periods to different regions.

THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME. International Herald Tribune We've got news for you.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a grid and a cartoon about muscular exercise.

DENNIS THE MENACE comic strip continuation with a bridge game diagram and a cartoon of a man at a desk.

BOOKS

THE COLLECTED STORIES OF ELIZABETH BOWEN

By Elizabeth Bowen. Knopf, 784 pp. \$17.95. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE first piece in "The Collected Stories of Elizabeth Bowen" is about breakfast. Living in a boarding house, Mr. Rossiter confronts every morning the difficulty, the complexity, of getting through breakfast among near-strangers, ambiguous people. The shock of personality in the brilliant morning light is too much for him.

In "Daffodils," a spinster schoolteacher impulsively calls out to three of her students who are passing her window. They are on her mind because she has been correcting their papers on the subject of daffodils.

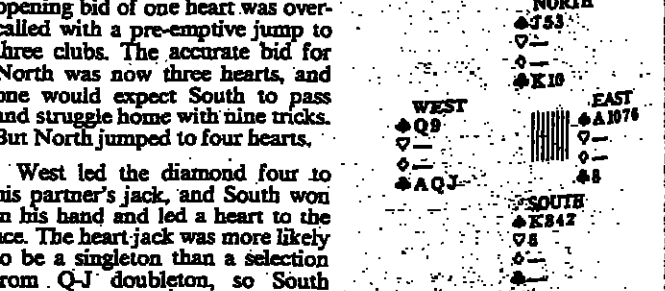
What she is doing is nothing less than trying to introduce the girls to something as elusive as ontology. Growing hysterical with the intensity of her own perceptions, she harangues the puzzled girls.

"How terrible to see a man who isn't sunburnt," a woman thinks, in another story. Imagine the immense edifice of custom, manners and values she must assimilate before arriving at such a penultimate reflection.

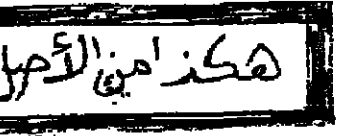
"A woman says to her husband, 'I'm tired of buying beef'—and then, later, writing a letter to a lover, she thinks 'How can I sound abandoned in this drawing room?'"

BRIDGE

MOST textbooks on bridge assume that the accurate bid is always the right bid, but this is not so. A slight underbid is recommended if your partner generally underplays and is about to be declarer.



Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East Pass Pass 10 Pass Pass West led the diamond four.



The Soccer Scene

Good, Bad and Otherwise

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune LONDON — Which would you like first? The good news, the bad or the other?

That escaped implication in the bribery furor. Internazionale has admitted that, from top to bottom, the club conspired to enter 15-year-old Massimo Pellegrini under a false name in an international tournament for 14-year-olds.

Alas, the boy exceeded himself, scoring seven times and thrusting the Italians to victory in the competition. Now there is talk of a sacrificial suspension of some club officials, but that is a matter that should not be left to the Italian idea of self-justice.

Today and Tomorrow Apart from the evident stupidity, the depth of this deception has touched the lives not only of Italian school children taught to cheat, but also affects the thinking of youngsters the world over.

Show a child that the game is so important that dishonesty is a crime and you have tomorrow's cheats and liars on your hands. FIFA, and indeed UEFA with its Italian president, must act now to banish for life the men — not the boys — who have admitted to a shocking debasement of children's ethics.

Now, at last, the good news. It comes via a simple scoreline from thousands of miles away: Ecuador 0, Brazil 6 (Reinaldo 2, Soares 2, Corrales O.G., Zico). The first name on that scorecard is the important one.

Jose Reinaldo de Lima has been the last goalkeeper of Brazil's post-Pele era — a cheery, daring little mullato, discovered barefoot at age 12 and taken from his home in Ponta Nova, Minas, to learn his trade with Athletico Mineiro.

I first saw him at Brazil's 1978 World Cup training camp. A player with a smile on his face, the face of a boy on stocky limbs I was told even then — were generating toward me. His back to goal, he positively invited, and certainly received, crude tackles against his electric turns and deceptive flicks.

By then, nine operations had cut into his future. And, a political naif, he voiced a poor kid's social conscience at his impoverished national players on forged documents.

When it comes to cheating, however, Italy is not easily displaced. The ink has yet to dry on the legal cop-out that "cleans" 33 players and officials in the 1980 bribery scandal, a judgment apparently hinged on the contention that sporting fraud is not a crime.

But deeper still runs the cesspool of Italian sporting fraud. Now we hear of the cheats of Internazionale of Milan, one club

tion's illogical spending on grandiose sport schemes. That compounded the intolerance of the authorities. It seemed he would disappear.

But goals are gold to Brazilians, and the story has turned another circle. For Brazil, after scraping together a penalty-goal World Cup victory in Venezuela, is desperate for a goalscorer in Bolivia next Sunday.

That game will be at high altitude, where quickness is accentuated and bursting lung power is, for once, secondary. Hence the return of Reinaldo, as demonstrated in the friendly match against Ecuador at 9,000 ft. in Quito, a rehearsal for the rarefied air of La Paz.

Reinaldo, at 23 a child of the surgeon's knife, coming again to defy medical odds. To this writer, that score from Quito was a more pleasurable surprise than the headlines that dwarfed it, headlining the arrival of Diego Maradona from Argentina juniors to Boca Juniors for \$9 million.

There is no price to be put on the welding of a surgeon's skill, a player's determination not to quit and a nation's abiding love of a game.

Howe's No. 9 Retired Again

The Associated Press HARTFORD, Conn. — A second National Hockey League star is retiring. Gordie Howe No. 9.

But Howe says that what will make Wednesday's ceremony unique is that it's being done by the Hartford Whalers — the only NHL team he and his sons, Marty and Mark, skated for as teammates. "This is where it happened," Howe said Monday. "This is where I got to play with the two kids."

Mark, 25, is a standout defender for the Whalers. Marty, a 26-year-old defenseman, is currently playing with the Whaler farm team in the American Hockey League.

When Howe retired from the Whalers in 1980 after three seasons, it was the second time. He had called it quits. He had retired in 1971 after 25 years with the Detroit Red Wings, the first team to retire his number.

Howe holds several NHL records, including most seasons, 26; most games, 1,767; most points, 1,850 and most assists, 1,049.

NHL Leaders

Table with columns: Player Name, Team, Goals, Assists, Points. Lists top performers like Gretzky, Lemieux, etc.

U.S. Women's Sports Group Fights for Life

By Bart Barnes

WASHINGTON — "We may die," said Ann Uhr, executive director of the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women. "But we are not going to roll over and play dead. The fight has become very one-sided, but we are not giving up."

It has been a month since a series of actions taken at an annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in Miami abruptly signaled an end to the AIAW's control of women's intercollegiate sports. While the athletic world views the pros and cons of those actions with less than unanimity, there is general agreement that their effect on college sports for women will be profound.

Midwife and Wet Nurse To the AIAW, the 10-year-old organization that served midwife and wet nurse during the birth and infancy of dramatic expansion in women's athletics, the entry of the powerful NCAA into women's college athletics means fundamental change in their character.

The AIAW says it will mean high-powered recruiting, taken championships, dramatically increased costs, emphasis on athletes' academic responsibilities and, inevitably, the types of abuses and corner-cutting that have characterized some of the men's sports programs. Nonsense, says the NCAA. Bringing women's sports under the NCAA umbrella can only be in the best interest of women athletes, its proponents argue. In their view, the NCAA can offer women's sports greater visibility and hence greater public acceptance. There will be no separate professional opportunities for women under the NCAA, it is said; besides, in this enlightened age it longer makes sense, according to NCAA supporters, to have separate organizations for men's and women's athletics.

"What we have is a multiple rules system," said Donna Lopiano, director of women's athletics at the University of Texas and the president of the AIAW. "It's created chaos and it's thrown most of our women's athletic directors into panic."

"Everyone's working on schedules for next year. Now we don't know what rules our traditional opponents are going to be following, ours or the NCAA's. That makes it difficult to schedule any games."

AIAW, Lopiano said, is in the process of sending its members a lengthy communique informing them that, for the time being, the association will be conducting business as usual.

"We fully intend to explore all possible actions, including legal actions, to protect the competitive integrity of our program," Lopiano said. All member institutions have been reminded that they remain under AIAW rules. Violations will mean imposition of sanctions this year, not next, she said, just in case anyone's thinking a jump to the NCAA next year means the equivalent of a blank check from the AIAW now.

It is ironic, said Sharon Taylor, associate director of athletics at Pennsylvania's Lock Haven State College, that the AIAW came into being, in part, because the NCAA did not offer championship programs in women's sports during the early 1970s, when the women's sports movement was just getting off the ground.

During the early and mid-1970s, she said, as Title IX was mandating increased opportunities for women in sports, it was the AIAW that was promoting the cause of women athletes, frequently in direct opposition to the policies of the NCAA.

"How can the NCAA speak with any credibility for the women's programs?" she asks.

Blackburn, a supporter of AIAW, questions whether the NCAA fits that role. "AIAW seemed to be building the kind of athletic program that might not suffer from the same mistakes the men have gotten into," he said. "It offered unique opportunities for women to gain experience in leadership in athletics. But it will be difficult for AIAW to continue in its present shape for long."

The MAPS Mess: Just Whose Scandal Is It?

By Red Smith

NEW YORK — "Boxing's Biggest Scandal" was the caption on the front page of the New York Times on Feb. 17. The headline referred to a \$20 million-plus embezzlement in boxing.

The alleged embezzlement of \$20 million from a Wells Fargo branch in Beverly Hills, Calif., is a boxing scandal in exactly the same sense that it is a racing scandal when an absconding bank drops his loot playing the horses.

Individuals who did not describe the Super Bowl mismatch as a black eye for football applied that threadbare term to the fiasco in Las Vegas where Larry Holmes exposed Muhammad Ali as the hollow shell qualified observers had known him to be. They took the same view when Roberto Duran, for reasons still known only to him, surrendered to Sugar Ray Leonard.

That may have been a black eye for Duran or possibly for New Orleans cuisine but not for boxing, unless somebody had arranged for the bout to end as it did — a proposterous suggestion.

All sold his name to MAPS but nobody has implicated him in any body-punchy. He would have a hard time, though, defending himself against a charge of stupidity or, at least, stupid carelessness. Now that he can't fight any more, all he has left is his name, which should be worth more than the half-million or so he collected in fees from MAPS.

In the 17 years since he adopted it, Ali's name has come to mean at least as much as Ronald Reagan's or Frank Sinatra's. If his experience with Smith has taught him that it should not be sold for any price, then the price he has paid in embarrassment is cheap.

Parts of the picture are accurate. Because there is big, quick money to be made, boxing does attract thieves. The fighter is always a pigeon off the streets, ripe for plucking.

Street Smarts Billy Conn said when he was light-heavyweight champion of the world. "Hell, I grew up in an alley. I never saw a street till I was 18 years old."

"After all your old man did for me! Get out of my way or I'll slug you!" At last report, Smith had again turned up missing at a scheduled meeting with attorneys. Meanwhile, Madison Square Garden had entered the bidding for the match between Gerry Cooney and Ken Norton, which was to have topped Smith's card — the only match from that card that is still alive.

Don King and Tiffany Promotions have at least tentative plans to co-promote the heavyweight bout. Lately the Garden has stuck in its ear as a potential promoter.

"We've got our nose in the dooey," said John Condon, head of boxing in the Garden. "We have offered Cooney \$1 million and Norton \$750,000. Both managers have assured us that they have agreements with King and Tiffany that are not binding. Until they told us that, we didn't enter the bidding."

Jack Cohen, Norton's manager, has said that he would not accept a penny less than the \$1.1 million originally promised by Smith. Cooney probably can be had for a million.

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Grid of classified advertisements including Employment, Autos Tax Free, Aviation, Aircraft for Sale, Health Services, Education, and various other services.

College Basketball Polls table with columns: Team, Points, Margin. Lists top teams like Kentucky, Duke, etc.

The University of Louisville's Poncho Wright (No. 44, above, shadowed by Memphis State's Dennis Isbell), came off the bench Monday night to hit 10 of 11 shots from the floor and post the Cardinals to a 95-65 victory that clinched the Metro conference title. Wright, a 6-foot-5 junior guard, had a game-high total of 22 points. Defending NCAA champion Louisville, which won 61 of its first six games, is now 15-8 overall.

Observer

Another New Elite

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The latest word from Washington is that the Reagan administration will distinguish between the poor and the truly poor when it starts cutting government services. The truly poor will have nothing to worry about from the budget cutters. They will be treated as the elite of poverty, meaning the government benefits will continue to arrive as usual.



Baker

Those who are just poor enough to be poor but not poor enough to be truly poor, on the other hand, can anticipate hard times at the federal trough.

The fiscal law becomes obvious if we glance at how the same idea works at the top end of the economic ladder.

There have long had a moneyed class divided into two segments. These are the rich — households with fully taxed income ranging from \$75,000 to \$150,000 — and the truly rich, with delicately taxed incomes ranging from a household's \$75,000 to a corporation's \$5 billion.

What divides the two moneyed classes is the government's readiness to keep the trough filled for the truly rich, chiefly by means of sweetheart tax-law arrangements, and its insistence that the just plain rich continue to suffer the common tax burden.

The rich are nobody's fools. They see the elite class — the truly rich — receiving government boons. Before long they quit applying to accountants and tax attorneys and begin subscribing to "Tax Shelter Digest."

Very quickly they abandon productive labor altogether and take up careers at finagling, making telephone calls and eating deductible meals, all designed to help them escape the suffering of the unprivileged rich and move into the truly rich elite.

Poor people are no less canny.

Once they understand that being poor is not good enough to qualify for government help, they are going to do their best to move down among the poverty elite, the truly poor who get the gravy.

I know of one such downward movement already in progress. It is being undertaken by a 75-year-old widow who is struggling to get rid of her life's savings so she will become poor enough to qualify for government health-care funds.

Having always been self-reliant, she was dismayed last year to discover that the federal health insurance she had bought would not provide money to help pay for the operation she had just undergone.

The problem was that having worked until she was 73 and having been frugal she possessed \$7,000 in a savings account, which was, moreover, earning 5 1/2 percent interest.

She was astonished when the government's man said she would have to pay her medical bills out of pocket, since she was not poor enough to qualify for payments under the federal health insurance she had bought.

The solution was obvious enough. She ought to squander every last cent and enjoy herself.

If she didn't and if she had to undergo another bout at the hospital, her savings would all go for sawbones services and ether, which was not much fun. Whereas if she had to go to the hospital flat broke, the government would be obliged to pronounce her truly poor and pay the bill for her.

I did not give her this advice — not because I believe that every American should struggle to the bitter end to pay his own way (where would our great corporations be today if that idea caught on?) but because I would have been ashamed to be the one to teach an old lady who still believes in 5 1/2 percent savings accounts how to become a finagler.

Fortunately, someone truly poor pointed out the obvious to her, and since then she has been working hard to spend her way down into the true poverty elite. Whether she can make it I very much doubt, for her idea of squandering wealth is to spend \$2 on canned cat food to brighten the cat's monthly diet.

Most of the poor, I suspect, are more cunning than that about how to satisfy an economy-minded government.

Walter Cronkite

On the Eve of His Retirement, America's Anchorman Reflects on the Way It Was

By Jeffrey Robinson

MONTE CARLO — Nineteen years later, on March 6, when he signs off the CBS Evening News with "And that's the way it is," that's the way it will be for the final time. Walter Cronkite is hanging up his spurs. It's like Washington saying farewell, or DiMaggio giving up center field. What will America do every night without "Uncle Walter" to tell them the way it's been?

"No one's indispensable," he says with that familiar gentle voice and smile. "So much is being made of this, exaggerated beyond reason. Of course I'm flattered with all the kindness being shown me. But the CBS Evening News will continue."

Here over the weekend to accept an award at the Monte Carlo Television Festival, Cronkite is seen nightly by 18 1/2 million Americans as the anchorman of the CBS Evening News. More important for him, he is also the program's managing editor. "When I took over 19 years ago, I insisted on a major role. As a longtime newspaperman I've always thought that editing was where my strength lay, and not on the air. There are many anchor-men who may be a lot better than me, but I'm a darn good managing editor and that's where I have great pride in my craft."

Pros and Cons

At 64, he might be the world's only managing editor-superstar. One commonly cited poll shows that Americans have more trust in him than in some U.S. presidents. He is also certainly one of the most recognized men in the country.

Of course that has both advantages and disadvantages. If you like to do reporting, it can be a considerable disadvantage. Imagine walking into a crowded meeting hall to cover a political candidate during a primary and suddenly you become more of an attraction than the candidate. But then there's no police line you can't get through while other reporters have to stand aside. There's always some friendly policeman who will let you through to see the body, even if you don't particularly want to see the body. Being well known also helps to get people on the phone who might not otherwise be accessible.

Besides anchoring the Evening News, and because he is who he is, Walter Cronkite has also been the mainstay of CBS's coverage of most of the big stories for nearly two decades. "Vietnam and Watergate have been the really major stories, the ones which might have changed the course of American life. And the assassination of President Kennedy

should be listed pretty high too. On the more positive side, there was landing a man on the moon. Although one of the stories I'm personally proudest of is the Begin-Sadat interview."

Catalyst in Meetings

He feels that CBS News was a catalyst for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Prime Minister Menachem Begin. "We asked good journalistic questions at the right moment. I asked Sadat, do you have any conditions before going to Jerusalem? He said no. I wanted to pin him to the wall so I asked how soon he could be ready to go. He said within a week. Then I put the same sort of questions to Begin. Would you accept a meeting with Sadat and how soon? It put them both on record in front of a world audience."

The big stories, however, are not the only measure of how he sees television playing a role in world affairs. "I think television has probably changed around a lot of things in our world. For instance, our perception of war, at least in the United States. Today TV is capable of bringing war into your living room. With satellites and minicameras, today we would be able to watch the battle of Hue live as it happens. Can you imagine the serious problems that might pose to democracy."

And here he seriously suggests that under the high technology circumstances of today, there might be some questions as to whether or not democracy is a suitable political philosophy.

"I'm not saying that the answer should immediately come down on the side of no. I support democracy. I'm simply saying that there is a question. I think there is a hell of a lot of explaining to be done before we can be sure that democracy can work."

Watching soldiers live in combat is only one example. Another might be how to legislate for a democracy with inputs from a population when the legislation is highly technical and scientific in nature. One group of scientists says one thing, another group contradicts the first. Congressmen make decisions based on staff reports prepared by people who might have their own political axe to grind, so even congressmen may not know any more about the problem than the average citizen.

"These sorts of problems have become a reality today. A hundred and fifty years ago you might have only faced one such problem in a lifetime, like where to build a steam plant. It was fairly limited. A hundred years ago there might have been two, like where to



"Uncle Walter": Keeping "democracy alive in a technological society."

build a railroad and whether or not to string electric wires down main street and set the whole town on fire. Today it seems like 10 a day. It may not be that many, but there's been an explosion of information. We have to concern ourselves with computer safety, auto emission standards, auto safety, water pollution, the atmosphere, chemical additives in the food we eat, cures for all sorts of ailments, just name them. Our lives are built by the technological impacts on society, and here we are turning over so many of these decisions to government. I really think one of the great problems of our future will be how to keep democracy alive in a technological society."

But then across the United States on March 6, there will be a more immediate question to ponder: What will life be like without Walter Cronkite to tell the nation how it really is. The question amuses him. "Believe me, the CBS Evening News will continue right along. Anyway, he's only leaving that job and will still maintain a long-term contract with CBS. He will be host of a science series called "Universe" and will also do specials like the space shuttle liftoff later this spring.

After 11 years with United Press and 28 years with CBS, he says he most certainly wants to continue working but at a more leisurely pace.

"Living with deadlines every day for 40 years, you come to know the tyranny of the clock. I've traveled around the world to cover stories and never really had any time to visit any of those places, to get to know those places, because there's always a five o'clock plane to catch. As I get closer to March 6, it's with great regret. Of course it's going to have a traumatic effect on me and I won't walk away from it without bleeding."

He even says that lately some people have talked him into believing that it might be an absolutely terrible moment. "I'm not sure that in six months I won't say I made a big mistake, although I don't think that will happen. It's just that after all these years, I'm tired of catching those five o'clock planes."

PEOPLE: U.S. Balloonists Prep For Transpacific Flight

Barring a last minute tangle with a "blizzard of red tape," U.S. 1929 death coincides with a biography of the Hollywood actor. However, various writers and mother and father had new mate. The man who died was of a heart attack while driving a car in the Los Angeles area was identified as Martin F. Mortensen, Cronkite's friend. They found marriage records naming Miss Monroe's mother in the man's apartment. According to the press, Miss Monroe was the girl's parents. Miss Monroe died of an overdose of sleeping pills in 1962 at age 36.

Billy Carter, faced with a \$105,123 in selling some Plains, Ga., to avoid for on his Marlon Gales. He said the agency refused to request from the brother of President Jimmy Carter to the 1978 debt in install Carter must pay the IRS by March 3 or the IRS will sue. Carter, who he is collateral for the payment taxes, interest and penalties. Ingsworth said.

A Milan court, considering a lawsuit brought by Sophia Loren, ordered further investigation to identify the French photographer who took pictures of the actress in topless dress. Photographs of Miss Loren sunbathing at a villa at Saint-Tropez, France, last summer were published by the Milan-based weekly magazine Gente, whose chief editor Antonio Tizzi was named in the suit. Miss Loren, who lives in France with her husband, producer Carlo Ponti, charged that her privacy had been violated by the photographer and the subsequent publication of the photos.

Although Los Angeles coroner's investigators said last week they believed the late Marilyn Monroe's father had just died of a heart attack, people in Youngstown, Ohio, insist the man has been buried there since 1929. Residents point out that a man identified as Martin Edward Mortensen was buried in the father's grave in Mount Hope Park Cemetery in Youngstown after he was killed in an automobile accident on June 19, 1929. According to the Youngstown Vindicator, a Texas author traced Miss Monroe's father from Los Angeles to Youngstown after his divorce from Miss Monroe's mother on Aug. 15,

1928. The newspaper also published a biography of the Hollywood actor. However, various writers and mother and father had new mate. The man who died was of a heart attack while driving a car in the Los Angeles area was identified as Martin F. Mortensen, Cronkite's friend. They found marriage records naming Miss Monroe's mother in the man's apartment. According to the press, Miss Monroe was the girl's parents. Miss Monroe died of an overdose of sleeping pills in 1962 at age 36.

If a nuclear attack hits, sure someone has been looking after your trash. Gene Farman, president of Try Roads Inc., which makes mail-order products, says humans stay alive in the event of a nuclear attack. What does a "survival kit" include? Answer: wheat and based dehydrated dog food.

—SAMUEL J.

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